THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD, MARCH 1866. "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable."—WEBSTER. TERMS: $2.00—$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 37. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902. NO. 43.

16 PAGES.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

WARNER.

In our last issue we briefly announced the death of HON. GEO. W. WARNER, in his 76th year. Coming to this county in 1851, from Chenango county, N. Y., Mr. Warner had always been closely allied with the interests of Cameron county, having been actively engaged in lumbering and farming—at the time of his death owning and operating one of the largest and best farmes in the county, located on North Creek. Although always of a robust constitution Judge Warner has during the past two or three years been afflicted with weak lungs and his fatal illness which resulted in his death was due to pneumonia and weak heart. He fully realiz- his condition and while refusing to give up and take to his room he fully believed that, and so told his friends, that he feared he could not weather another attack of pneumonia. He retained his faculties until almost the last. Judge Warner has for so many years been a familiar figure in our community, where he did not have an enemy, that his death is deeply deplored. During all his active life we do not believe he was ever guilty of a dishonest or dishonorable act. Kind and charitable to a fault, he was always helping and assisting the needy—he could not refuse an appeal. Although not a professor of Christianity Mr. Warner was with his family regular attendants upon Emmanuel Episcopal Church and a regular contributor to that church, as well as all others, regardless of creed. He leaves a widow, a very excellent lady, to whom he was married in 1861, and one son, Robt. B. Warner, who has been closely associated with him in managing their properties.

In politics Mr. Warner had, since 1872, been identified with the Democratic party, although up to that time he was an ardent Republican and Whig. When Horace Greely espoused Democracy Mr. Warner followed him and remained a partial Democrat ever since, although the last few years his votes were principally given to his first love—the Republican party. He filled many important and responsible positions, among them being Associate Judge, (1875); County Treasurer, (1862); Member Assembly, (1886 7); and filled several of the Borough offices from Burgess to School Director. He was the soul of honor in all places of trust, dispised dishonesty and was the first to place his stamp of disapproval upon any and every scheme calculated to wrong the tax-payers. Peace to his ashes.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place last Saturday afternoon from his residence, corner Fourth and Woodland Avenue was largely attended, although the day was very cold and stormy. Rev. J. M. Robertson Rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church officiated, assisted by a choir of male voices. The gentleman's remarks were so appropriate that we quote the portion that referred to the deceased:

REMARKS AT FUNERAL OF GEORGE W. WARNER.

It is our sad and loving duty this afternoon to observe the last solemn rites over the remains of one of our oldest and most distinguished townsmen. Though not a native of this county or state, none had a better right than had Judge Warner to be identified with this county as a part of its most characteristic history and a representative of the most characteristic life. For two-thirds of his three score and fifteen years he was a resident and citizen of Emporium. It would require a very considerable use of the imaginations to picture to ourselves just what the conditions were on this spot in 1851. In the transformation which has taken place since then, Judge Warner played a conspicuous part. His name will ever be remembered in the annals of the county as one of its hero pioneers and builders, as one who spent the vigor of his life and taxed the strength of a robust constitution in one of the noblest battles that the American people has ever waged, the battle with the forces of nature, bringing low the forests and reclaiming the soil for cultivation. A man of forceful character and mind and of an integrity absolutely unquestioned, he was called upon to serve the county in various public capacities, and to the end he maintained his name for unbroken honesty and truthfulness. In his character his virtues far outweighed his failings. A true and devoted husband, a kind father, a loyal and generous and large-hearted friend, he was the embodiment of qualities which command our sincerest respect. Though not a communicant, he was for years an attendant and always a supporter of the church.

During his last illness he exhibited a spirit of lovable patience and of thoughtfulness for others, taking comfort from the presence of his loved ones, and accepting without murmur his affliction in which he recognized the hand of the Heavenly Father.

The Masonic fraternity, of which the deceased had for many years been a member, accompanied the remains to Newton Cemetery, where the remains were laid to rest in the family plot, the masonic burial services being the only ceremony at the grave.

A number of relatives and friends of deceased from this section, as well as a sister from New York and John T. Earl, Philadelphia, attended the funeral.

Does This Mean You?

When girls start out evenings with the sole hope of picking up a young man and walking further, it is time to have a curfew law that will include children over sixteen in its jurisdiction, wrathfully remarks an exchange. This restlessness that comes upon girls in summer evenings results in lasting trouble, unless speediy controlled. The right kind of a man doesn't look for a wife on the streets and the right kind of a girl waits till the man comes to her home after her. The mothers should quit gossiping over the back fence and chase after their girls when they get the boy look in their eyes.

Chandler Next Saturday Night.

The management of the Peoples Star Course, presents the Hon. Walter M. Chandler to its partons in the full confidence that his lecturer: "Humorous Experiences Abroad" will interest and entertain in an unusual degree. No lecturer before the lyceum public has had more extensive bookings and no one has received more unqualified praise for the excelleuce of his work. The following notice from a recent issue of the Denver Post, will be read with interest: Famous orators and men of letters have spoken before the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua during the two years of its existence at Boulder—Henry Watterson, De Witt Talmage, Wendling, Jahu DeWitt Miller, Bryan, Gov. Thomas, Father Malone, and many others have poured eloquence over the heads and into the hearts of thousands of listeners, but last evening Walter M. Chandler, a young but eloquent attorney, electrified the auditorium with a speech which ranks him among them as a brilliant orator.—Denver Post. Chart now open at Lloyd's book store.

Cameron County War-Time Democracy.

The Smethport Miner is publishing weekly extracts from its old files, during the civil war. The following will be read with surprise by many of our present citizens:

The following infamous sentiments appeared in a hand bill calling the recent Democratic county convention for Cameron county. Comment is uncalled for: "The Democratic and other loyal electors of the several townships of Cameron county who are in favor of Free Speech, Free Press and a Free Government, and who are opposed to a corrupt and imbecile administration, a Nero for President, who sits at Washington telling low barroom jokes to amuse his followers, while our cities are being burned, our harvests gathered by the invader, our commerce destroyed, our credit ruined, our taxes quadrupled and our fathers, sons and brothers slaughtered by thousands under incompetent political generals, etc."

Big Fire at Clearfield.

Meagre particulars have been received here of a serious fire which occurred at Clearfield about 2 o'clock last Friday. The flames destroyed a large block, stores occupying the first floors and three families living in the upper stories. The flames spread with such rapidity that the occupants were compelled to flee into the snow covered streets clad only in their night clothing. All their belongings, including jewelry and money, were consumed.

Arrested for Rape.

James Hennessey, of Driftwood, was arrested last Friday for committing rape and confined in the county jail. The case caused great indignation in Driftwood, the victim being a young girl not overly bright. The punishment for such scoundrels cannot be too severe.

Deserving Young Man.

Riley Prosser, of this place, son of our townsman Chas. Prosser, has been appointed telegraph operator at Shippen. He is a deserving young man and bound to succeed.

Miss Huntley at Warren.

Miss Huntly then gave a vocal solo, "The Holy City," which was splenidly received. She was forced to respond to an encore.—Warren Mirror.

Mother Martha on New Stamps.

The new issue of eight-cent stamps with the portrait of Martha Washington has been placed on sale in the postoffices throughout the country. These stamps signalize a new departure, in that they have the first portrait of a woman ever placed on a stamp by the United States government.

Within the space of a few weeks the new four and five cent stamps will be ready for issue. These stamps will bear the portraits of Grant and Lincoln respectively. The old five-cent stamps bore the picture of General Grant and President Lincoln's picture. It has been decided by the postoffice officials that Lincoln's portrait is the most appropriate for the five-cent stamp.

K. O. T. M. Election.

At the regular review of Sterling Run Tent, No. 55, K. O.T. M., Sterling Run Pa., on Saturday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander, C. J. Miller; Past Commander, O. B. Tanner; Lieutenant Commander, J. T. Lynch; A. K. and F. K., E. E. Whiting; Chaplain, Wellington Summerson; Sergeant, A. W. Wylie; M. at A., Chas. F. Collins; 1st M. of G , B. W. Marsh; 2d M. of G., John Devling; Sentinel, Herman Wylie; Picket, James Lynch.

Successful Operation.

Mrs. H. C. Olmsted, who has been a great sufferer for a long time, being afflicted with a bone disease in right ankle, the result of an accident when she was a small girl, was taken to Buffalo Hospital last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Dr. Hackenburg. Dr. Park operated on the diseased member on Sunday. Her friends here will be pleased to learn that the operation was a success.

Painful Injury.

Elmer Baxter, employed in Gross' meat market, met with a painful and somewhat fortunate accident last Saturday. While Mr. A. E. Gross was in the act of hanging up a meat cleaver the young man ran against it, the sharpe edged tool striking him in the face cutting through his nose. It is a miracle that his eyes escaped. Dr. Bardwell fixed him up and the wound is healing rapidly.

Convicted.

J. Barch, for some time employed as car inspector at Keating Summit was arrested for breaking into cars and stealing merchandise. He was to be tried at Coudersport on Monday, but plead guilty and was sentenced to two years in penitentiary. The stealing has been going on for two years, and others who were implicated turned State's evidence. J. P. McNarney, counsel for railroad company, Jas. G. Earl, E. D. Mumford, Geo. Kempher, Jas. Pierce and W. W. Clark attended the court from this place.

Howard's Hard Wood Mill.

C B. Howard Company's hardwood mill commenced running last Monday double turn—day and night. Mr. Truman Carpenter and W. A. Auchu are the foremen with Mr. Teater and Mr. Swanson head sawyers. Most of the men from No. 1 mill are at work on rne tour. Mr. Lewellyn Hill has recovered from his recent illness and acts as night enigneer. W. A. Delrymple is one of the filers. The mill is running and gives employment to a large force of men.

Serious Illness.

L. R. Gleason, of Canton, Pa., was stricken with paralysis last Sunday evening and is in a precarious condition. Messrs. Gleason & Sons, are largely interested in the tannery business at Canton, Gleasonton, Medix Run and Driftwood. Mr. Gleason is in his 72d year and has always been a very active business man. His illness will be painful news to his friends as well as relatives in this county.

Subscribe for the PRESS; only $1.50 a year in advance.

Emmanuel Church.

Celebration of the Holy Communion next Sunday, Dec. 21st, at 7:30 a. m. The offering next Sunday will be the quarterly offering for Diocesan Missions.

Notice to our Citizens.

Mr. Fobert, the tailor, will furnish you with the best suit that can be turned out in the State. Read his ad in another column.

Notice.

Will the lady who left her home in Jefferson county, Pa., please notify her husband immediately of her whereabouts so that communication can be made in case of sickness 43-1t.

Christmas at the Churches.

The Presbyterian Sabbath school is preparing a bright, entertaining Christmas program which will be rendered Christmas evening at the Church. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Furs.

One of the largest firms in Rochester, has shipped me a trunk full of furs to surprise the ladies of Emporium for a few days at wonderfully low prices. These furs will be here for one week only.

H. C. OLMSTED.

Enjoyable Occasion.

A provisional Chapter of Brotherhood of St. Andrew, composed of the gentlemen members of Emmanuel Episcopal Church held the first of their social monthly meetings in Parish Vestry last Monday evening and a very enjoyable occasion it was. Light refreshments and games were enjoyed.

A Regular City Store.

This is the only store I can find in town that looks like a city store, and the only difference is that you don't charge as much for the same goods as they do in the city. This was the remark of a well known lady as she went into Metzger's store one night last week, and it just tells the story. Try it and see, for yourself. Metzger will be glad to have you.

Fifty Men Buried in Ruins.

The roof of the Pennsylvania Railroad round house at the Powelton Avenue Station, West Philadelphia, collapsed on Monday, burying fifty men in the ruins. A number of injured were taken to hospitals. The ruins caught fire and for a time burned fiercely.

Nobody was killed as a result of the accident. Thirty locomotives were damaged by the falling roof. Firemen succeeded in subduing the flames before they made great headway.

Public School Notes.

The holiday vacation of two weeks for the public schools begins next Monday, Dec. 22. School will re-open Monday, Jan. 5.

A copy of "The Angelus" by Millet was placed upon the walls of the High School room last week in memory of Lulu Shnyder who died recently. This was the gift of her school-mates. Nearly all the pupils of both High School and Grammar School having contributed towards it. The picture is artistically framed.

The Most Beautiful Thing in Emporium.

This is what everyone exclaims when they get a glimpse of the show case of cut glass in Metzger's srote, and they tell the truth, for a more beautiful thing would be hard to imagine. The sparkling beauty and dazzling brilliancy of the cut glass is not equaled by any other line of table ware and nothing can take its place in the hearts of housewives. Some people are inclined to think that it is very high priced but if they will look the goods over carefully they will find that they can get very beautiful pieces for two or three dollars.

FOR SALE.—A small lot, with building, corner of Sixth and Cherry. For terms apply to.

MRS. J. G. BRYAN.

A Weekly Letter From Home.

Thinking about that Christmas present? Of course you are and there are many others thinking hard on the same subject. Suggestions are always acceptable at this time and here is one: Send the PRESS for one year to the absent son or daughter or friend who will be interested in such a weekly letter from the old home. Just fill out the following blank and enclose in it a letter with one dollar and fifty cents for a year's subscription and send it to this office. All such subscriptions will be credited one year from the first of January, but the paper will be started at once.

Christmas Subscription.

Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents for one year's subscription to the PRESS. Please send to

Turkeys for Widows.

The PRESS is pleased to announce that arrangements have been made to present every widow residing within the Borough limits of Emporium, with a Turkey for Christmas. It is hoped every widow, rich or poor, will send or have their names at the PRESS office as soon as possible not later than Dec. 22d. A nice Turkey will be presented each lady in time for Christmas. Send in the names.

Emmanuel Church Building Fund.

The Vestry of Emmanuel Church have issued the following statement and appeal on behalf of the Building Fund:—

It is true that the larger part of the expense connected with building the new church has actually been met. About $15,000 has already been paid on the various contracts connected with the building and with the heating and lighting plants, to say nothing of what has been expended on the old church and rectory and on the grounds and street. There are contracted obligations still to be met amounting to $3,000. To meet these obligations there is on hand a balance in the treasury of $350 and unpaid subscriptions amounting to $900. There is therefore a balance of some $1,750 of contracted obligations still to be provided for.

We will say frankly that in no event will this or any amount be allowed to remain long unpaid. Still, we think that it is only fair to our friends outside the parish, as well as to ourselves, to give this opportunity to the people of the town who have not already contributed to the Building Fund, to show their good-will towards us by subscribing now, if so disposed. The ladies of Emmanuel Church have met with a liberal patronage in their various appeals to the public, but aside from help in this form we have not as yet received assurances of assistance from more than eight or ten persons in the town outside of our own church. For the most part this is due to the fact that we have never before made a general appeal to the town for this object.

We are not asking or looking for anything unreasonable. We appreciate the prior obligations resting upon the members of other communions to do for their own churches. We have no desire to hinder the undertakings of other churches, but on the contrary wish them God-speed.

Representatives of the vestry will try to see our citizens in this interest within a few days, or contributions may be sent directly to Dr. A. W. Baker, Treasurer of the Building Fund.

New Covering for Roads.

Consul Haynes writes from Rouen, "French journals speak of a substance when placed upon roads does away with dust and mud. It consists of the mixture of scorio from a blast furnace and tar. The inventor claims that the preparation, carefully pressed down with heavy rollers, rendered the surface impervious to water and the vehicles can pass at any rate of speed without the inconvenience from dust or mud."

The Latest Out.

Have you seen the "Carmen" bracelette, It is the finest thing in the bracelette market. See it before buying, Metzger has them.

People Attention.

To Whom it May Concern:—I will be at home from Dec. 20th until Jan. 4th for the purpose of practising dentistry. I am coming prepared to make twenty sets of teeth and no more at $6.00 per set. This will certainly be your last opportunity at this figure. The work in this line I have done in the past, speaks for its self. Defy any one, qualified to judge, to produce better material, or find fault with the workmanship.

I am doing the work at this price, and at this time, because I have the material and wish to turn it into cash, for as a student I need the money to complete my dental course at University of Buffalo.

You will be wise to take advantage of the situation. Ask your neighbors; I have worked for them. Many have made engagements; so come early or you will be too late.

Respectfully,

42-2t. E. D. NEWTON.

WEATHER REPORT.
(Forecast by T. B. Lloyd.)
FRIDAY, Rain.
SATURDAY, Rain.
SUNDAY, Fair.

Christmas!

Christmas!

Old Reliable Drug Store

STOCK IS SIMPLY IMMENSE.

To fully enumerate is simply impossible but in part we have

China Ware by the car load.
Dolls by the hundred.
Book up-to-date.
Books Juvenile.
Book of Standard poets.
Baby carriages by the dozen.
Games of every kind.
Mechanical to tickle the boys.
Leather goods for the ladies.
Leather goods for the gentlemen
Leather goods for the children.
Comb and Brush sets. A great variety.
Military sets in quantities.
Christmas tree ornaments for all
Mirrors in frames of gold.
Mirrors in frames of wood.
Mirrors round.
Mirrors square.
Mirrors oblong.
Mirrors Triplicate.
Shooting galleries for the boys.
Tool chests for the boys.
Black board for boys and girls.
Artistic pictures with frames of gold.
Artistic pictures in frames of wood.
Artistic pictures in frames of metal.
Stationery both fancy and plain
Stationery in box, tablets or bulk.
Brushes for the hair.
Brushes for the clothes.
Brushes for the bath.
Brushes for the nails.
Brushes for the teeth.
Brushes for the complexion.
Brushes Shaving.
Perfumes none superior.
Toilet articles in great variety.
Rocking Horses for the little ones.
Vases, wall—come and see.
Odor Sprayers of new designs.
Water Sets of glass, very fine.
Books—new, by Mrs. E. M. Newton, soon.
Furniture sets to please the little ones.

In fact we have almost everything except high prices, and if you want that you can get it almost any store except here. Don't make the mistake to purchase your holiday goods until you have looked our stock over.

L. TAGGART.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year..$2 00
If paid in advance........................... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Samuel T. Packard, Whittier's literary executor and biographer, will sell a great many of his manuscripts and books for the benefit of a fund for the restoration and care of the poet's birthplace at Haverhill and his home in Amesbury.

Miss Emma Doney, of Powder Valley, Pa., recently found a remarkable clover stalk, having 44 stems, 27 of them having four leaves each, and 17 being five-leaved ones. During the summer she gathered 101 four-leaved clover stalks, 19 with five leaves, and one with the exceptional number of six leaves.

In Liverpool is a room—that of a dentist whose grandfather occupied the same premises—that contains many mirrors and pictures, the frames of which are made entirely of sharks' teeth. Near Birmingham a manufacturer has a study that is lined even to the roof, with nothing but chains of various thicknesses and padlocks of different sizes.

Basketry remains a most popular form of fancy work for young women. It is an art easy to acquire and fascinating in its development, for so soon as a few lessons have been taken the worker sees stimulating possibilities in giving rein to her own fancy in design. Many Christmas presents will take this form, as the range of service for the reed bowls and boxes is wide and useful.

The counter displaying Canton China is always attractive to wise shoppers, who know that the pieces of china, crudely pictured with the quaint scenes of Chinese life, make appreciated gifts. A charming cracker jar in this ware that stands on three small feet can be purchased as low as 75 cents, while odd plates, platters, teacups and saucers can be had at correspondingly low prices.

The government proposes to tax the "drink-money" received by street car conductors from passengers who are humane enough to try and keep them from starving. The conductors' protest says that the gratuities are absolutely necessary to keep them alive, as their salary is only $21.25 per month. The Berlin street cars are among the greatest money-makers in Germany.

Experiments now in progress at Woods Hole Marine Biographical Laboratory indicate that not only is it possible to prepare an artificial sea water in which certain marine Algae can develop, but it appears that many very sensitive marine animals can also be kept for longer or shorter periods of time, and often carry out considerable part of their development in artificial mixtures.

From all parts of Maine come reports to the effect that the law passed by the legislature of 1901, intended to protect the wild birds of the state other than game birds from slaughter, has resulted in saving a great many of the most desirable birds of Maine. It has been noticed that little birds have increased rapidly during the past two seasons, and the law is undoubtedly responsible for it.

Experiments in grafting vegetables made by M. L. Daniel, of the faculty of sciences of Rennes, France, show that it is possible to graft together almost any two varieties of the same species or two of widely different families. The graft is often profoundly modified, it being possible to obtain entirely new types by this process. Among his successful grafts were tomato and egg plant.

A London newspaper man, said to be capable, was suddenly called upon to write an obituary of Bret Harte. With a mind full of something else—we are not told what—he wrote a column and a half and sent it to the printer. When it came back in proof he was horrified to find that he had written a lengthy article about Mark Twain. It was too late rewrite the obituary and he was obliged to change the name and the title of the books and let the article go in.

It is announced that William H. Day, of New York city, will attempt to organize at Glen Eirie, a village on the Hudson river, an art-producing community similar in character to that founded in England under the auspices of William Morris. Mr. Day is an architect and painter, who, in his youth, studied under F. E. Church and Thomas Cole. His purpose is to establish studios and factories to be rented at nominal cost to artists and artistic workers.

PROSPERITY AND PROTECTION.

Reinstatement of the Principle Brought Back Good Times After 1896.

"The greatest national issue is the maintenance of prosperity."

It will be remembered that this declaration will appear in the platform adopted by the republican convention of this state last summer. It is the declaration of a self-evident truth, but in the circumstances it was necessary. It is necessary moreover—for the people of this country and for the men to whom the people have entrusted the duty of managing national affairs to bear it constantly in mind. The declaration was necessary, and the keeping of it in mind is necessary, because the faction of the democracy that is endeavoring to reorganize the party is making an attack upon the principle upon which prosperity rests the basis of the proposed reorganization, says the Albany Journal.

Lacking in clearness, directness and force as Grover Cleveland's published expression of views as to the future of the democratic party is, it makes plain beyond doubt the intent of the would-be reorganizers to rally the majority of the democrats of this country around a banner bearing the inscription "Tariff for Revenue." The proposition that import duties should be reduced without the slightest regard for the principle of protection will be the democratic paramount issue from now on until the votes for presidential electors are cast in 1904, if the would-be reorganizers, whose chief is Grover Cleveland, have their way.

It was the reinstitution of the principle of protection that brought back prosperity after the election of 1896; it is that principle that has been mainly the cause of the marvelous growth of prosperity since that time; prosperity rests securely upon that principle. An attack upon protection is therefore manifestly an attack upon prosperity itself. It must be met firmly, aggressively and with unflagging determination by all who desire that prosperity shall be maintained.

It may appear, after due consideration, that certain changes in the tariff schedule are advisable. There never was a tariff law framed that was absolutely perfect in every detail, nor will there ever be one that will not be subject to legitimate changes from time to time. But no change must be made, or attempted, that is a menace to the principle of protection. Only the certainty that a proposed change will be of advantage to American commerce and industry will be justification for the adoption of such change. There must be no general tariff-tinkering, for the sake of the tinkering.

Much has been said recently of the material increase in imports, to which the decrease in the balance of trade in our favor is largely due. Since such increase has come even while a protective tariff is in force, it is easy to see how greatly imports would be further increased if import duties were generally reduced, and how soon we should be transformed again into a debtor nation.

Germany, whose commerce and industry is in a condition similar to that which prevailed in the United States during President Cleveland's second term, attributes that condition to laxity in the matter of imposition of import duties, and is working out a tariff system not only for greater revenue, but also for better protection.

The importance of the plan of campaign outlined by Mr. Cleveland for the proposed rejuvenated democracy must not be underestimated. He is the leader of the faction that is trying to accomplish the rejuvenation. He is competent and authorized to speak for for it, to declare its purposes. Its principal purpose is to effect horizontal reduction of the tariff, which would mean the breaking down of the protective system and the consequent collapse of prosperity.

All who may manifest undue zeal and eagerness to make sweeping changes in the present tariff schedule will be aiding the Cleveland faction of the democracy in its attempt to gain control of the democratic party and of the nation's affairs. The changing of any part of the tariff law is a task that needs to be undertaken, if it is undertaken at all, only with the greatest deliberation and the coolest judgment. And as the Evening Journal has said repeatedly, no change which in the slightest degree would affect the principle of protection to its detriment should be considered at all.

Whatever some individuals may say, the fact has been established beyond the possibility of doubt that the majority of the people of the United States approves of protection. The return to the house of representatives of a majority of members of the party that has always adhered to protection for American industries is the most recent evidence of popular sentiment in regard to this matter.

CURRENT COMMENT.

☞Just as Grover Cleveland was announcing that the democratic party had once more reached a sound footing Abram S. Hewitt allowed it to be known that he had renounced the faith. — Des Moines Register and Leader.

☞Democratic governors and United States senators are fast disappearing from the young states of the Rocky mountains, where the silver craze brought a large crop of them into prominence and fat offices. — Cleveland Leader.

☞Republican majorities are officially reported as follows: Illinois, 69,678; Iowa, 79,211, and Kansas, 42,-694. Missouri's nearest neighbors on the east, north and west are showing the true political road for 1904.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SOCIALISM FOLLOWS BRYANISM

The Steady Movement of the Democratic Party in That Direction for Years.

A significant fact is noted in connection with the late election in Massachusetts. The Appeal of Reason, a socialist organ published in Kansas, has completed a canvass of the vote cast by its party in the United States, and places the total at 400,000. It adds: "The heaviest socialist vote was polled in Massachusetts." There are some interesting conclusions to be drawn from this statement, and the Boston Journal proceeds to draw them:

"The heaviest socialist vote was polled in Massachusetts!" This is the sinister net result of this year's strenuous effort to "reorganize," rehabilitate and revitalize the Bay state democracy. The nomination of Mr. Gaston did not succeed in capturing Massachusetts or breaking republican control. Its chief practical effect was the rolling up in this conservative commonwealth of "the heaviest socialist vote" in the union. A year or two more and socialism will have absorbed our Massachusetts democracy, root and branch. Those gold democrats who have left their party and become republicans are abundantly justified by the course of this year's elections. The democracy is escaping from Bryanism to fall into socialism. It is simply going from bad to worse. It is passing under the spell of the most dangerous delusion which this party of opportunism has ever embraced.

The Journal is of the further belief that the conservative democrats as well as the few mistaken republicans who voted for Mr. Gaston, will soon be coming to the republican party "on the run," and that the line will be very sharply drawn in the commonwealth between the forces of conservatism and the forces of radicalism. It concludes thus: "One does not need to be a prophet or the son of a prophet to read the meaning of the straws on the stream of politics or the drifting clouds in the sky." The signs are not confined to Massachusetts. That a large proportion of the democratic party everywhere is deeply tainted with socialism is indisputable. If it were not true David B. Hill could never have so slickly put through his government coal confiscation plank at his state convention in Saratoga, nor would the Bryan doctrines, many of them purely socialistic, appeal so strongly to the rank and file.

The truth is the democratic party as a whole for years has been steadily moving toward socialism. The coalition in some states with the populists—who politically are but one degree removed from the socialists—as far back as 1892 was one of the first and most notable of the outward and visable signs of this drift. Some democrats who winked at that combination then have seen the folly of it since, and instead of following the path which led into the Bryan camp have taken the back track and are to-day in much more general sympathy with the republican party than with their own. It is probable that with this socialistic drift continued there will be a new alignment of political forces. As matters are going there will soon be no choice between republicanism and socialism—and the self respecting, conservative democrat who doesn't like socialism is not likely to be very long in reaching a decision as to which side he will take.

RESPECT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The True Source of Political Power Is Properly Recognized by the Republicans.

Without loss of time, the Vermont legislature, largely republican in both branches, has acted on the main issue in the recent state campaign, and called for a vote of the people themselves on the bill passed. The leading question referred to was whether the long established prohibition law should stand, attended with many admitted violations, or be replaced by local option and high license. This hotly debated point divided the republican party of Vermont into almost equal parts and the election of governor went to the legislature. That body has passed a law and provided for its submission to a special election in the state January 6. The bill calls for an annual popular vote on the licensing of saloons and sets a minimum fee of $500 and maximum of $1,200 for a general license, with a $250 license for selling fermented liquors. An antitreating clause is included in the bill. Massachusetts has a law similar in many respects, and local option there results in actual prohibition over most of the state's area.

At the recent election, Illinois made a distinct advance with the referendum principle. Vermont applies it practically. Oregon and South Dakota have embodied it in their constitutions. Iowa has authorized it in municipal affairs. All these are republican states. Here is another illustration, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of the fact that the republican party acts while other parties occupy themselves with dodging, dissembling or empty talk. The now moribund populist party has had much to say about the referendum, but nothing practical in this respect came from its sordid fusion with the incompetent and undemocratic democracy. In a few weeks the people of Vermont will legislate on their most vexed question by their direct votes at an election in which no other issue will be presented. The republican party alone in this country genuinely recognizes and respects the true source of political power—the people.

☞It is all very well for a candidate or a leader, to label himself a democrat, but the name has been made of recent years to cover so many brands of political villainy that precise specifications are necessary. Is he a corruptionist like Gorman, a reckless agitator like Bryan, a demagogue with a brass band attachment like Tom Johnson, or a creeping thing like Hill?—N. Y. Post (Free Trade).

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Anti-Saloon League Will Fight Any Attempt to Re-Establish It.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The most important action yesterday of the National Anti-Saloon league now holding its annual session here was the adoption of an address to the public on the army canteen question, in which the charge is made that high army officials have persistently pursued a course extremely unfavorable to the anti-canteen law of congress, and pledging the association to do its utmost to defeat any attempt to repeal the law until it has had a full and fair trial. The address says:

"What is popularly known as the anti-canteen law has been in force less than two years, immediately following many years' trial of the canteen law and after a large number of soldiers had contracted the drink habit—according to the official report, just published, of the inspector general of the division of the Philippines in 71 companies investigated between 10 and 33 per cent. of the men drink to excess habitually.

"Congress at its last session appropriated $500,000 to build, equip and maintain suitable buildings at army posts for the recreation and sociability of the men, and also increased the rations of the men five cents per day, thereby enabling them to secure comforts without depending on the profits of an army saloon. Because of the shortness of time, these appropriations have not as yet, except in a very limited degree, been utilized by the army.

"High army officials have most persistently pursued a course extremely unfriendly to this law and pursued it in a way that has thrown the whole influence of the war department, with the soldiers, on the side of distrust of and dissatisfaction with the law and have persistently published misleading reports as to the effects of the law.

"Notwithstanding the shortness of the time the law has been in force, the frightful demoralization of the army through the drink habit under the canteen law, the utter unfriendliness to the anti-canteen law of the war department and the non-test of the substitutions possible through the wise use of the above appropriations by congress—notwithstanding all this the official reports of court-martials show that the trials per 1,000 men more than doubled during the last three years of the canteen liquor selling law, increasing from 42 per 1,000 men in 1898 to 100 in 1900, and that since the year 1900 (in which is included six months of the canteen liquor selling and 18 months of non-selling) the courts-martial have decreased to 61; that is have decreased 39 per 1,000 men.

"The reports of the surgeon general of the army show a marked decrease of disease. The admissions to the hospitals, covering the whole army, in the calendar year 1900, the last year of the canteen, were 2,311 per 1,000 strength, while during 1902 the admissions to the hospitals dropped to 1,791—a decrease in a single year of about 25 per cent. The same reports show a decrease in insanity of about 33 per cent.

"In view of all these facts the Anti-Saloon league declares itself unalterably opposed to the repeal of the anti-canteen law, and pledges to do its utmost to defeat any attempt to repeal this law until it has had a full and fair trial, and that it will not cease this agitation until the public and those who control the army understand that liquor selling in the army canteen is a question of national morality and not alone one of military regulation."

RECIPROCITY.

A National Convention In Its Interest Assembles at Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—Reciprocity between the United States and Canada was the keynote of the speeches last night at the dinner tendered the delegates to the national reciprocity convention by the Detroit chamber of commerce, and the arguments in favor of it presented by Hon. John Charlton, member of the Canadian parliament and Campbell Shaw, of Buffalo, were enthusiastically received by the 300 men who were present.

The afternoon session of the conference was given over to an address by Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, on "Reciprocity and the Tariff." He was given close attention throughout his address.

Yates Replies to Stone.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—Gov. Stone yesterday received a letter from Gov. Yates, of Illinois, demanding a correction of his recent note to the Illinois executive criticising his action in quarantining the cattle of Pennsylvania and other eastern states. The governor referred the communication to Dr. Pearson, state veterinary and secretary of the Pennsylvania live stock board, and will make no reply to Yates until after he has heard from Dr. Pearson.

A Winter Wheat Estimate.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The statistician of the department of agriculture estimates the newly seeded area of winter wheat at about 34,000,000 acres, an increase of 5.1 per cent. upon the area estimated to have been sown in the fall of 1901. The condition of winter wheat on December 1 was 99.7.

Offers a $6,000 Prize.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—President Harlan, of Lake Forest university, announces that the university is to have a lectureship, which will be for this country what the famous Bampton lectures have been for England. A prize of $6,000 is to be awarded the author of the best book on the connection, relation and mutual bearing of any practical science, or the history of our race, or the facts in any department of knowledge with and upon the Christian religion. The competition is open to all scholars. Manuscripts must be submitted to President Harlan on or before June 1, 1903.

UNDER ONE HEAD.

A Chain of Electric Lines Are to be Combined in the Eastern States.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 11.—An official of the Interstate Railways Co., a charter for which was granted in Camden, N. J., several days ago, said yesterday that the deal to take in the United Power and Transportation Co. had been consummated, but that it would take fully two weeks before all the details are completed by the attorneys and the organization perfected. He added that the men at the head of the concern are among the leading financiers of the country.

W. W. Light, of Reading, treasurer of the Inter-State Railway Co., has sent out a call for 25 per cent. of the capital stock, and the money is now coming in. The United Power and Transportation Co. controls over 450 miles of railways in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and all these, it is said, will be embraced in the new corporation, in addition to many others. Associated in the new company are Reading, Philadelphia and New York capitalists. Pennsylvania railroad interests, it is said, are largely represented, as well as many of those interested in the great transportation companies of Greater New York.

The lawyers are still at work on the plans and the details may not be ready for some time. The plans of the Inter-State are still imperfect, as far as information for the public is concerned, but in a general way it can be stated that it will operate a great chain of city and electric suburban lines and plants in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and New York. Philadelphia will be connected by direct line with all leading cities within a radius of from 50 to 75 miles.

TRAIN DEMOLISHED.

Fireman and Engineer of a Santa Fe Passenger Train Meet Death.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 9.—The eastbound California limited passenger train on the Santa Fe was wrecked at Rothville, Mo., yeterday, causing the death of Engineer Samuel Wise, of Argentine, Kan., and his fireman, Alexander Haviland, of Topeka, and did great damage to the engine and coaches. John McKean, of New York, who received slight bruises, was the only passenger injured. Three colored waiters were injured, but not fatally. Congressman Loud, of California, and Rabbi Hirsch, of Chicago, were among the passengers and helped to care for the injured.

The wreck was caused by the derailment of the coaches on an open switch, which the engine had passed safely, the engine going at a high rate of speed. The train was almost demolished. Twenty-three of the passengers were brought to this city on an accommodation train and most of them resumed their journey.

LEFT THE TRACK.

A Chair Car on a Western Road Rolls Down an Embankment.

Bemidji, Minn., Dec. 9.—The chair car on a Minnesota & International passenger train left the track in the yards here last evening and rolled down an embankment. None of the passengers were killed, but nearly every occupant of the car was more or less injured, and the shock threw the people in the other cars of the train against the seats and many received minor injuries.

How the accident happened is not known. The train was rounding a curve at a slow rate of speed when the chair car left the track and was reduced to a heap of wreckage. The most seriously injured was Mrs. W. D. Smith. She was accompanied by three little children, the youngest of whom was also severely injured about the head. Mrs. Smith was badly hurt about the head, besides receiving internal injuries.

A Doubly Fatal Collision.

Youngstown, Dec. 9.—Two trainmen were killed and two injured by a head-on collision between a passenger train and local freight on the Pennsylvania road in the western part of the city last night. The dead: John Pilmer, Ashtabula, engineer of passenger train. Frank Smith, Ashtabula, brakeman of passenger train. Injured: George McKinley, New Castle, Pa., conductor of passenger train, arm and shoulder injured. Albert C. Kaiser, engineer of freight train. None of the passengers was hurt. The local freight crew had been ordered to send a flag out to warn the passenger train, but failed to do so in time.

The Ax and Tool Combine.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 11.—The movement by which the ax and tool interests are to be consolidated, and which has been going on for nearly a year is about consummated and will include practically all the principal concerns of the kind in the country. The new combination is to be known as the International Ax and Tool Co., with a capital of $42,000,000. The plants to be acquired are estimated to have a value of about $26,000,000. It is estimated that economies amounting to at least $1,000,000 will be effected as the result of operation under one management.

Dan Patch Is Sold for $60,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 9.—M. W. Savage, of this city, has bought Dan Patch, the famous unbeaten pacer, of M. E. Sturgis, of New York, for $60,-000. The price is said to be the highest ever paid for a pacer.

A New Association of Employers.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—Frederick W. Job, chairman of the state board of arbitration, has resigned to become secretary of the "Employers' Association of Chicago." This body was recently organized by the leading employers of labor in Chicago. "All I can say of the association, at present," said Mr. Job, "is that it will deal at a unit with labor troubles affecting its members. Chicago's greatest 'captains of industry' are members. The organization will attract national attention. We are not ready to make all our plans public."

Maine's Woman Guide.

Of the 1,800 registered guides in Maine only three are women, and only one of the trio is regarded by the men as thoroughly competent. This is Mrs. J. S. Freese, of Riverton, who has shot every kind of game to be found in the Maine woods. She is also an expert at tanning skins, and has in her home some beautiful specimens of her handiwork. Mrs. Freese hunts all through the winter, spending weeks in camp during the coldest of weather.

Valuable Pointers About Texas.

A 144-page book, profusely illustrated, of present day conditions and prospects in the Lone Star State. It is worth your while to get a copy; free on request. James Barker, Gen'l Pass. Agent, M. K. & T. Ry., 501 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

Men who pursue impossibilities enjoy the activities of life and none of its rewards.—Chicago Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The man who pays his rent must hustle and the man who doesn't pay is obliged to keep moving.—Chicago Daily News.

Don't Neglect a Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The test of any recreation is, does it recreate?—Ram's Horn.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

TO WORKING GIRLS

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

Every working girl who is not well is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice; it is freely given, and has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet in the store. The doctor said I must stop work; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor, I could not sleep, and menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and found that it helped me. I continued its use, and soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; everyone is surprised at the change in me, and I am well, and cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—MISS JANET PAINE, 530 West 125th St., New York City. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Take no substitute, for it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that cures.

DO YOU
COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

JANUARY BUYING

There is no time like January for satisfactory buying. The holiday rush is over and the early Spring trade has not yet begun. In January you always get first pick of all the earliest Spring goods and there is ample time to fill and ship your orders with greater promptness.

Send 15 cents TODAY for our large General Catalogue No. 71. It gives pictures, descriptions and prices on almost everything you eat, wear or use. Save ¼ to ½ on everything you purchase by sending your orders to

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
CHICAGO
"The House that Tells the Truth."

HAMLINS
WIZARD OIL
CURES ALL
RHEUMATIC PAIN
SORENESS, SWELLING
AND
INFLAMATION
FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER
50¢
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box G, ATLANTA, GA.

F. X. BLUMLE,

Emporium, Pa.

Bottler and Dealer In

BEER,

WINES,

WHISKIES

And Liquors of all Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

Special Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

EMPORIUM PA

The Elliott COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS want to send you their catalog and circulars. If you can not attend one of our schools now,

WE CAN TEACH YOU

Bookkeeping and Shorthand successfully

BY MAIL

Address "The Elliott School," at Wheeling, Charleston, Fairmont, or Clarksburg, W. Va. W. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't.

J. A. Fisher,

PRACTICAL

Horse Shoer,

Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

A Weak Stomach

Indigestion is often caused by overeating. An eminent authority says the harm done thus exceeds that from the excessive use of alcohol. Eat all the good food you want but don't overload the stomach. A weak stomach may refuse to digest what you eat. Then you need a good digestant like Kodol, which digests your food without the stomach's aid. This rest and the wholesome tonics Kodol contains soon restore health. Dieting unnecessary. Kodol quickly relieves the feeling of fulness and bloating from which some people suffer after meals. Absolutely cures indigestion.

Kodol Nature's Tonic.

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

Photographed from Life.
1st day.
15th day
30th day.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY

Made a Well Man of Me.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY

produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail, $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advise free. Address ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale in Emporium, by R. C. Dodson.—12ly

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

C.A.SNOW & Co.

OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C.

Madam Dean's French Female Pills.

A safe, certain relief for Suppressed Menstruation. Never known to fail. Safe! Sure! Speedy! Satisfaction Guaranteed or money Refunded. Sent prepaid for $1.00 per box. Will send them on trial, to be paid for when relieved. Samples Free. UNITED MEDICAL CO., Box 74, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson.

Fall and Winter Announcement.

Our stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods is now complete. We have a nice line of heavy goods for Jacket suits, and also several pieces of heavy goods for rainy-day skirts.

A full line of Ladies Wrappers for fall and winter in calico, percale and flannelette, sizes 32 to 44, from $1.00 to $1.85 each.

We have a large stock of white and colored all wool blankets and the prices are very low for the grade of goods.

Our stock of mercerized satin under skirts is complete. These skirts are made of the best material that can be bought for the price, and are not a back number. They are going rapidly. Do not wait until they are nearly all gone before looking them over. Prices, $1.00, $1.35, $2.00 and $2.35 These prices are special for this lot.

Have just received a shipment of ladies belts. The latest in black and colors. Prices, 25c, 50c and $1.00 each. Also a lot of new applique trimming in black and white.

While in our store ask to see the

Lansdown Waist Patterns.

Our custom made Clothing is giving the greatest satisfaction, as is attested by the increased business we are doing in this line. We guarantee the fit and can save you from 10 to 25% on your clothing.

C. B. HOWARD & COMPANY.

VENEZUELAN FLEET

It Is Seized by British and German Cutters.

Three Steamers Are Sunk—Castro Asks Minister Bowen to Act as Arbitrator — Adult Venezuelans Must Join Army or Be Declared Traitors.

La Guaira, Venezuela, Dec. 11.—Ten German and four British cutters captured the Venezuelan fleet on Tuesday. They went alongside the Venezuelan vessels and ordered them to surrender, and without a shot being fired the British and German forces seized the fleet in the name of the German emperor and the king of England. Two of the vessels which were undergoing repairs were broken up. The German cruiser Panther steamed into the harbor during these proceedings with decks cleared for action. The Venezuelan steamers were taken outside the harbor and the General Crespo, Tutumo and Margarita were sunk.

Willemstad, Curacoa, Dec. 11.—There was a great patriotic demonstration in Caracas when the news arrived that the British and German warships had seized the Venezuelan war vessels at La Guaira.

London, Dec. 11.—Great Britain is practically at war with Venezuela, but there is no disposition here to regard the situation as particularly serious.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The state department has been advised that a "peaceful blockade" exists at La Guaira.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, in a cablegram to the state department confirms the press reports that all the German and British prisoners have been released.

London, Dec. 13.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, Curacoa, says that the foreign residents of Puerto Cabello are taking refuge on board the German cruiser Vineta and the British cruiser Ariadne and that these vessels are threatening to bombard the port.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A cablegram received at the state department from Minister Bowen at Caracas states that the Venezuelan government has requested him to propose to Great Britain and Germany that the difficulties arising out of the claims for alleged damages and injuries to British and German subjects during the civil war be submitted to arbitration.

In conformity with the understanding already reached with the representatives of the British and German governments here this proposition from Presilent Castro will be laid before those governments, the state department acting merely as a channel of communication.

Secretary Hay replied to Mr. Bowen's cablegram, authorizing him to use his good offices to secure arbitration. He was, however, made to understand that in the arbitration, if one should follow, he would represent not the government of the United States, but of Venezuela.

If there is an attempt to possess themselves of all the customs receipts on the part of Great Britain and Germany, protests naturally might be expected to follow from France, which holds claims aggregating more than the combined claims of England and Germany, and which, it is understood, already has arranged for their payment on an instalment plan out of Venezuelan customs receipts, an arrangement that might be disturbed by the British and German program.

Berlin, Dec. 13.—As the result of fresh inquiries made regarding the reported sinking of Venezuelan vessels off La Guaira the press is informed that the orders given to the German and British commanders were to capture the vessels before beginning the blockade. No orders were given to sink them. If, however, any vessel has been sunk, this was a military measure necessary in carrying out the foregoing orders. No report has yet been received from Commodore Scheder, the German commander. A report was received from Herr Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi which is as follows:

"Four Venezuelan vessels captured. One of them disabled. Two German vessels, the Vineta and Panther, and one English participated in the seizure."

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 13.—The government has taken preservative measures at La Guaira. All the deposits of coal at the navy yard and all the British cars on the La Guaira railroad have been brought here, rendering impossible the transportation of the allied troops by rail. Gen. Ferrer, the minister of war, spent Thursday in choosing spots in the mountains where trenches are to be dug.

The governor of Caracas has issued the following decree: "All Venezuelans living in the federal district, between the ages of 18 and 50 years must enroll themselves in the militia; any such persons refusing to enroll voluntarily, as patriotism demands, will be declared traitors and sent before the tribunals."

Port of Spain, island of Trinidad, Dec. 13.—The captured Venezuelan gunboats are now manned by British sailors and are doing British work. There is one British cruiser at this port. The other men-of-war continue to blockade the Venezuelan coast. The navigation of the Orinoco river has been reopened.

A Schooner Is Wrecked.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 11.—The two-masted schooner A. L. Lee, from Haverstraw, N. Y., for Atlantic City, was wrecked yesterday off this city. The crew was rescued by the Atlantic City life savers. The Lee experienced rough weather all of Tuesday, but battled successfully with the heavy seas and high winds until she was in sight of her destination, when she was struck by a monster sea and capsized. The crew sought safety in the rigging and after being almost frozen the men were finally rescued by the life savers. The vessel will be a total loss.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

It Is Commended by the Civil Service Reform League—They Give the President Credit for Elevating the Moral Tone of the Public Service.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.—The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform league began here yesterday. The annual report of the executive council, which was read at the afternoon session, commends the policy of President Roosevelt in making federal appointments and calls attention to the persistent hostility of professional politicians in both the great national parties to civil service reform. The report in part is as follows:

"President Roosevelt has done more for the practical enforcement of the civil service law, the elevation of the moral tone of the public service and the general advancement of improved methods of government than it has fallen to the lot of any other president to do so soon after assuming office. Nevertheless it is not surprising that, in this respect, his course has been subjected to a closer scrutiny than has usually befallen a new administration; this fact after all constitutes but a just tribute to the merits of Mr. Roosevelt's past services to the cause of good government. As a result of this exacting attitude of public opinion (in itself a thoroughly wholesome symptom of progress) the president and his official advisors have encountered some criticism.

"President Roosevelt has been accused of exhibiting too little regard for the salutary restrictions of the civil service rules by excepting from their operations without evident necessity a certain number of minor positions and individual appointments. With very few exceptions, the positions affected are unimportant.

"The council is obliged to record its regret that the results of the great victory for good government and pure politics in New York City, on which the league congratulated the country at its last annual meeting, have not, as yet, met all the hopes of friends of civil service reform."

THREE MINERS KILLED.

Coal Diggers are Run Down by a Train of Mine Cars.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 12.—Three men lost their lives and one was seriously injured in No. 3 slope of the Kingston Co. at Edwardsville, a small mining town near this city, last evening. The men who had just finished their shift were walking up the slope behind a train of loaded cars. The slope runner desired to shift the cars and he notified the men to step aside. They did not heed the warning and in shifting the cars a coupling broke and the cars dashed down the steep incline, plowing into the men and hurling them with great force against the roof and sides of the slope. When picked up it was found that three of the men were dead and one badly injured. The dead are:

Benjamin Davis.
John Washki.
Peter Pedo.
Injured: Anthony Zucke.

The bodies of the dead were horribly mangled.

Counterfeiters' Plant Is Raided.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—In a raid by constables and labor leaders Thursday morning it is believed the greatest plant in the country for counterfeiting union cigar labels was discovered. The printing establishment of Hyman L. Meites, 380 Halsted street, was entered and the ten counterfeit plates captured from which it is believed all the counterfeit labels in the United States have been printed. One hundred thousand counterfeit labels were also confiscated. Officers of the Cigarmakers' International union assert that the plates are the only ones in existence. Meites shipped the counterfeit blue slips, in lots varying from 1,000 to 100,000, to all parts of the United States.

Three Killed, Many Injured.

Mexico City, Dec. 12.—At Tepa, on the Hidalgo railway, a special train bearing 1,000 pilgrims returning from this city, was wrecked yesterday, killing three persons and injuring many more. The train was backing from a switch to the main line, when the rear car was derailed. It rolled down an embankment, drawing five other coaches with it. Six hundred persons, chiefly women, occupied the coaches and the scene was sickening in its horror. Twelve thousand pilgrims thus far have visited this city to worship at the shrine of Guadaloupe.

Says Pat Will Surrender.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Steven A. Crowe, a hotel proprietor in this city and brother of Pat Crowe, asserted positively yesterday that the latter is in Johannesburg, South Africa. He said further that within the next few weeks his brother may surrender himself to the authorities, according to an agreement with Cudahy when the $25,000 reward for his arrest was withdrawn.

Another Boodler Is Convicted.

St. Louis, Dec. 12.—John H. Schnettler, former member of the house of delegates, was convicted yesterday of bribery in connection with the Suburban franchise deal, and was given four years in the penitentiary. This is the ninth boodle case disposed of thus far.

Child Froze to Death.

Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Last Sunday afternoon Willie Hinger, aged 5 years, was sent on an errand by his parents. He did not return and yesterday his dead body was found on the piazza of a laundry man's house outside the city limits. It is supposed he arrived at the house early Sunday evening and was overcome by the cold before he could arouse the household. The door leading to the piazza where the body was found is little used and the discovery was only made Thursday. Tears had frozen upon the little sufferer's face.

PATHETIC STORIES

Are Related by Witnesses to Coal Commission.

Startling Tales of Greed and Brutality—Docking System Intolerable—Alleged Attempt to Bribe Union Officers.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 10.—Tales of evictions from houses owned by G. B. Markle & Co., of the death of a wife as a result of the enforced removal from her home, and the story of a mother whose husband was killed in the Markle mines, of how she and her two boys struggled for years to pay the Markles the back rent and coal bill she owed them, were the principal features of Tuesday's sessions of the coal strike commission.

Mrs. Kate Burns, of Jeddo, told a story of how she and her two boys worked 13 years to pay off an accumulated house rent and coal bill due to the Markle Co., the narration of which deeply interested the commissioners. She said her husband was an engineer inside the Markle mines. The husband was killed underground, leaving her with four children, the oldest of which was a boy of 8 years. The company never offered her a penny, but the employes gave her about $180 to defray the funeral expenses.

After closing the Markle case, the representatives of the miners called witnesses who had formerly been employed in several companies to show that a black list exists.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 11.—The most interesting, if not important testimony brought out at Wednesday's sessions of the coal strike commission was to the effect that an alleged attempt was made by a former mine foreman to bribe two presidents of local unions of the miners to have ten men in each local use their influence to have a resolution passed sending the men to work, thus making a serious break in the solid ranks of the strikers. Each of the presidents were to receive $2,500 and a good position as mine foreman, and each of the ten men were to get from $100 to $200 each.

A large amount of technical testimony was heard on various phases of the questions at issue. Two checkweighmen produced figures which tended to show that at two Delaware & Hudson collieries the miners produced 116,839 tons of coal more than they were paid for.

The Delaware & Hudson Co. presented its figures to the commission, they being the first certified statistics to be handed in. They show the average earnings of the miner in 1901 to have been $622.68 and his laborer $449.47.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 12.The representatives of the miners during the course of Thursday's proceedings before the anthracite coal strike commission, called one of the independent operators to the witness stand to tell of the price he received for his coal, and the mine owner refused, giving, after much questioning, an average on the price he received.

The operator was W. J. Crawford, president of the People's Coal Co., which operates the Oxford colliery, in Scranton. The request for him to take the stand came as a surprise. The Oxford colliery, during the strike managed to get enough men to operate the plant and for one month, according to Mr. Crawford, his company received $20 a ton for its coal.

Patrick O'Boyle, a miner, gave the history of the increase in the size of the miners' ton from 2,240 pounds to 3,136. He said 25 years ago sizes under pea coal were not used and therefore it was dumped on refuse piles, and the ton raised to 3,136 in order that the companies could get out 2,240 pounds of marketable coal. At present the companies are using coal three or four sizes under pea and the men are not being paid for it.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 13.—Friday's sessions of the anthracite coal strike commission were taken up in presenting cumulative testimony on matters that have already been heard by the commission. This testimony tended to show that there has been excessive docking; that many men were discriminated against because they went on strike rather than do the work of strikers; that they are paid one price for mine cars of all sizes; that they do not get paid for all the coal mined; that they should have the eight-hour day because the mines are unhealthy and dangerous and that they ought to receive higher wages.

August Baker, a miner employed by J. S. Wentz & Co., at Hazlebrook, near Hazleton, proved an interesting witness. He said he lived in a company house for which he paid $4.70 per month.

He testified that the houses are very poorly built. When it rains the occupants are compelled to place tubs and dish pans in the bedrooms on the second story floor to catch the water which ran in from the roof. On the first floor the floor boards were so far apart that every time the wind blew it lifted the carpet in the houses built on stumps. He said there was no road into Hazlebrook and that undertakers refused to go there and tradesmen refuse to send goods into the town because of there being no road. Some have tried it and their vehicles broke down. The only way to get into the place is by railroad.

Two Big Banks Consolidate.

New York, Dec. 13.—A banking consolidation was announced Friday which will bring into harmony the large insurance and financial interests of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Morton Trust Co. The directors of the Bank of the United States voted to amalgamate with the Western National and to make the combined capital $10,000,000. The new bank will continue under the management of V. P. Snyder, and will be known as the Western National Bank of the United States.

THEY LIVE LIKE HOGS.

Immigration Commissioner Sargeant Says Our Frontier Should be Better Guarded Against Mexican Peons and Japanese Coolies.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The hearings on the immigration bill by the senate committee on immigration were concluded Friday. A willingness was manifested to submit to the elimination of the provision for an educational test, should such action prove necessary to secure the success of the bill. Commissioner General of Immigration Frank Sargent said that while he would prefer the retention of the educational requirement, he recognized that feature could be sacrificed without destroying the efficacy of the bill. With the other portions of the bill unimpaired he believed that most of the undesirable illiterates could be kept out under other restrictions.

Mr. Sargent made an urgent plea for retention of the $3 head tax, saying that with the increased vigilance necessary more money would be required to meet the expenses of the service. He spoke especially of the necessity for increased vigilance on the Mexican frontier and said that he recently had secured information by personal observation of the smuggling into this country of a large number of the most undesirable element of Mexico, peons who were willing to work at from 25 cents to 35 cents a day. These people, he said, were fed from troughs, as hogs might be, and were treated just as slaves.

They were finding employment in the mines of Colorado and New Mexico. We did not want such labor as that and the Mexican frontier is long and hard to guard, rendering the work expensive. Mr. Sargent declared there is now in this country plenty of labor at the proper remuneration. He declared that the plea for unlimited immigration is from the transportation companies alone and not from the manufacturers and farmers.

Commissioner Healy, with headquarters at Victoria, B. C., gave testimony concerning the necessity for guarding the northwest frontier. He spoke especially of the danger from an invasion of Japanese coolies.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A Great Increase Over Previous Years Is Reported.

New York, Dec. 13.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says:

Lower temperature and holiday demands have combined to accelerate retail trade, sales largely exceeding the corresponding week in preceding years. Much postponed business is being made up, and shipping departments are crowded with work, but wholesale trade has ruled quiet. Railroad earnings for November exceeded last year's by 7 per cent., and those of 1900 by 20.5 per cent.

At first glance the sudden rise in furnace stocks of pig iron to 94,295 tons compared with 71,858 on November 1, might suggest that consumption was below production, but obviously any accumulation that occurs is due to inadequate transporting facilities, since needs are urgent, as evidenced by the imports of eastern steel works. The pressure is still greatest for railway supplies, with structural material next as to urgency of demand.

Failures this week in the United States are 269, against 273 for the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 30, against 17 last year.

BANK ROBBERY.

New Mexican Bandits Succeed in Getting Away with $3,000.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 13.—A report reached here late Friday afternoon that the private bank of Hillsboro, Sierra county, was held up Wednesday afternoon by robbers who escaped with considerable booty, as but a short time before cattlemen had deposited some $3,000. The deed was done in broad daylight. The robbers made for the northern part of the county.

The bank is owned by Pennsylvania capitalists, and is doing a large business. Hillsboro is off the railroad line, the nearest railroad point being Lake Valley, a number of miles to the north. There is no telegraphic communication.

Reciprocity Treaty Signed.

Havana, Dec. 13.—A definite treaty of commercial reciprocity between Cuba and the United States was signed Thursday night by Gen. Bliss and Secretaries Zaldo and Montes. It only lacks the signature of Secretary Hay and Senor Quesada and the approval of the United States and Cuban senates to make it operative. Although the treaty provides for a uniform reduction of 20 per cent. from the present tariff charges on Cuban products entering the United States, a parallel list of products has been drawn up in which is set forth the reductions on each item made by Cuba and the United States respectively.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Lay Cable.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to lay the shore end of the Pacific cable. As a result, the big steamer Silvertown, with the cable in her hold is still floating idly on the waters of San Francisco bay, and aboard of her there is keen disappointment that adverse conditions made a failure of the attempt to lay the first span of cable toward the new American possessions. A strong tide was the chief cause of the failure.

Baer Speaks on Liberty.

New York, Dec. 13.—Four hundred and sixty members of the Pennsylvania Society of New York were present at the annual dinner of the society given at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The souvenirs consisted of miniature coal buckets filled with anthracite coal. President Baer, of the Reading railroad, spoke on "Pennsylvania Theories of Government." He declared that the chief theory of Pennsylvania government was liberty directly applied to the individual in his right to work unhampered by others.

Cameron County Press.
ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year	$2 00
If paid is advance	$1 50

ADVERTISING RATES.

Adverti ements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year or for six or three months are ow and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2 00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising

No local inserted for less than 75 cts. per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete, and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

☞No advertisements will be accepted at less than the price for fifteen words.

☞Religious notices free.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Coal strike investigations are still going on and a final settlement seems to be as far off as ever.

Santa Claus will soon be in our midst, and we hope he will come well loaded with presents for the little ones.

Presidential candidates are being heard from now. There ary still two towns to hear from, Princeton, N. J., and Lincoln, Neb.

By means of safety appliances on railroads in our country a decrease of 68 per cent. in 10 years in the number of employees killed is proven.

If the fight against parlor matches continue, the manufacturers will have to go out of business, or give their attention to some new kind of fire producer.

Six strikers who were found guilty of cutting telegraph wires, beating non-union labors, etc., during the recent strike have received sentences of imprisonment.

Congressmen are freezing at the National capital for the want of coal. The operators will have to act quickly or there will be a shower of anthracite bills in the House.

It is apparently better to be a Jockey than President of the states. Danny Maher has just returned from England with $150,000 as his savings for one year. Let us all be Jockeys.

Count Solstoi has given us a new book with the strange title of "The Corpse." In it he tells an interesting story of tangled domestic life and also devotes space to the rigid and expensive divorce laws of Russia.

An American concern, the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, has purchased for $1,000,000 the immense plate glass plant at Courcelles, Belgium, the largest in Europe. The present capacity of the plant is to be doubled.

Government receipts for November were $43,600,000, which left a balance above expenditures of about $600,000. The surplus for the 5 months of the fiscal year so far is over $14,000,000.

If reports are true and we have no reason to doubt them, the trusts are better represented in Washington this session than are the people. Representatives are there in great numbers prepared to fight any undesirable trust legislation that may come up in the House or Senate.

For the first time since the ballot was given to the negroes, there will not be a negro in the South Carolina legislature or in any state office next year. The disfranchisement of the blacks as a class by law and the abandonment of them by the "Lily White" Republicans acted to keep them away from the polls.

The mayor and eleven councilmen of the city of Denver must spend four months behind prison bars. A stern judge has so ordered. He recently enjoined them from adopting an ordinance in favor of the street railway company and they paid no attention to the injunction.

The National debt Nov. 30, after crediting the available cash in the treasury, was $938,097,280. This was a decrease for the month of $410,000. There is now in the treasury $1,314,000, but there are notes and other claims of about one billion dollars out-standing against this.

The brilliant career of Thomas B. Reed, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, came to an end in Washington early Sunday morning. He was a great leader in political life for over twenty years, and the famous Reed Rules were long ago adopted by the factions of all parties. He won a high place in the hearts of the people and all regret that such men have to be taken from us.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(*From our Regular Correspondent.*)
Washington, Dec. 15th, 1902.
Editor Press:—

The news, which has jusf reached the State Department from Havana, to the effect that General Bliss has secured the negotiation of a reciprocal treaty with Cubo along the lines outlined in Washington, constitutes another triumph for the Roosevelt administration especially as the President has secured from several senators formerly opposed to the policy, their pledges to vote for the ratification of the treaty when it is sent to the Senate. By virtue of the treaty, which will soon reach Cuban markets for those manufactures and products of which she has a surplus to dispose, and will give in return merely a discount of 20 per cent. from the Dingley schedules on imports from Cuba.

The probable appointment of Mr. Lloyd Griscom, now Minister to Persia, to succeed Mr. Buck, Minister to Japan, who has resigned, is regarded with satisfaction by the friends of the administration as it is believed the appointment will serve to further cement tbe friendship between Senator Hanna and the President. Senator Hanna originally recommended Mr. Griscom for the Persian post and has been anxious to secure for him a merited promotion which the Japanese assignment will be. Mr. Roosevelt first oppointed Mr. John Barret, now Minister to Siam, to the post at Tokyo but. learning that certain public utterances of Mr. Batter had offered the Japanese court, instructed Secretary Hay to advise the former that it might be well for him to decline the appointment. Another promotion will probably be fonnd for him in the near future.

President Roosevelt is watching closely the Venezuelan situation and will, in the event that either Germany or Great Britain attempt to infringe upon the Monroe Doctrine, enter a drompt protest. So long however as these nations make no effort at territorial acquisition there will be interference on the part of United States. In the meantime, Mr. Bowen, United States Minister to Caracas, has shown the utmost friendliness and impartiallity to all concerned, has secured the release of the consule and citizens of the aggressive powers and has made known to the State Department the desire of President Castro to submit all differences to arbitration, which desire the State Department has communicated to the nations involved. It is hoped and believed that conservation of Great Britain will restrain the pugnacity of Germany and that a solution of the difficulty will be arrived at without interference from Washington.

The trust situation in the House of Representatives has changed somewhat since our last letter was written. The conservative element in the Senate has made it known that it will oppose anything in the nature of a drastic anti-trust bill and for that reason Chairman Jenkins of the Judiciary Committee, is now engaged in the attempt to draft a bill which, while it carries out the wishes of the Presidnt will not meet with fatal opposition in the upper chamber. Meanwhile, there is strong prospect that the Hepburn bill which appropriates $500,000 to enable the Attorney General prosecute the trusts under the Sherman law will be passed by both chambers.

Both houses of Congress have passed the bill appropriating $50,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission. There was some objection on the part of the democrats and some republicans desired to so amend the bill as to make it clear that Congress did not wish to establish a procedent but the general feeling of gratitude to the President prevented any serious opposition.

◆

Better Than a Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened by Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the affected parts, is better than a plaster for a lame back and for pains in the side of chest. Pain Balm has no superior as a liniment for the relief of deep seated, muscular and rheumatic pains. For sale by L. Taggart.

The Atlanta Constitution forcefully says: "England and Germany dealt with Venezuela with their eyes open, taking creditor's chances, and knowing all the time that they would not be permitted to appropriate her territory that claim dominion of her people. So that there is no question that can be raised between them and the United States regarding the application of the Monroe doctrine. It is already applied and they will do well not to ignore it.

◆

The Pride of Heroes.

Many soldiers in the last war wrote to say that for Scratches, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Corns, Sore Feet and Stiff Joints, Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, Scalds, Boils, Uncers, Skin Eruptions and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

◆

School Report.

Report of the Public Schools for month ending December 2.

Number of pupils enrolled, males,	333
Females,	370
Total,	703
Number male pupils in attendance	305
Number female pupils in attendance	336
Total number pupils in attendance,	641
Average attendance during month, males,	253
Females,	272
Total,	525
Per cent. of attendance, males,	91
Females,	90
Total,	91
Number of pupils present every day,	249
Number of pupils tardy	84
Number cases corporal punishment	13
Number of pupils sick,	99
Number of visitors to school,	25

HONOR ROLL.

West Ward Schools.

High School, Senior Class,—Grace Metzger, Mazie Gallagher.

Junior Class—Claud Carpenter, Verena Hertig, Mabel Edwards, Alvira Farr, Fraces Blumle, Elmer Baxter, Grace Lloyd, Alice Quigley.

C. Class—Myrtle Lloyd, Alice Barnell, Lena Bair, Winnie Shearer, Edith Heilman.

D. Class.—Edna Palmer.

Grammer School, A Class—Jennie Nystrom, Jane Glenn, Edith DeArmit, Catharine Orr, Marion Rentz, Edda Horning.

B. Class—Ida Seger, David Mulcahy, Louise Seger, Alice Robinson, Jennie Robinson, Glenn Van Wert.

B. Intermediate, A Clase—Louisa Welsh, Warner Judd, Joe McNarney, Mabel Butler, Mabel Morrison, Mary Bailey, Martha Burns, Gordon Vogt.

B. Class—May Mulcahy, Mary Orr, Charles Cloyes.

A. Primary, A. Class—George Rishel, Clara Weisenfluh, Lizzie Zwald, Beatrice Taylor, Frank Hoffman, Minnie Morse, Gladys Lloyd.

B. Class—Freddy Metzger, Clara Zwald, Margaret Streich, Jay Shafer, Sammy Kline.

Second B. Primary, A Class—Joseph Kinsler, Gertrude Pepperman, Charlotte Hill, Budd Lloyd, Olive Ellis.

B. Class—Helen Welsh, Dorothy Gross, Addie Prosser, Florence Lingle, Regina Blinzler, Stella Tebo, Erwin Burns, Francis Hout.

First B. Primary, A Class—Doro Morse, Charles Cummings, Charles Streich, Joe Tebo, Matilda Scott, Belle Campbell.

B. Class—Agnes Cleary, May Swartz, Catherine Hillard, William May, Robert Pearsall, Howard Bingman, Hazel Farrell, Margaret Melin, Helen Friendel.

East Ward Schools.—A Intermediate—Mildred McQuay, Marian Judd, Jean McNarney, Annie Edwards, Kate Metzger, Ethel Lloyd.

B. Intermediate, A Class—Nellie Tubridy.

B. Class—Dorr Spence, Julia Bair, Ruth Siefried, Bernie Egan.

A. Primary, A Class—Anna Nystrom, Katie O'Malley, Willie Nelson, Ophelia Dodson, Mary Baldwin.

B. Class—Orlo Stevens, Minnie Trappier, Marian Barnes, Wilbur McCaslin, Oscar Foster, May Henry.

B. Primary, A Class—Gordon McDonough, Emery O'Dell, Jonn Hathaway, James Hathaway, Frank Egan, Orma Seifried, Grace Halderman.

B. Class—Mary OMalley, Rollo Campbell, Carl Proudfoot, Glenn Farley.

C. Class—Frances Stevens, Basil Egan.

Kindergarten—Mildied Lloyd, Florence Nelson, Frank Hertic, Lottie Halderman, Emma Schweikart, Martha Swartz, Margaret Clease, Percy Nangle.

There is mnch food for thought in the above statistical report for all who are vitally interested in our schools. The first requisite to good work on the part of the individual pupils is that they be in school regularly. Repeated absence paralyzes the efforts of the teacher. The sickness of 99 pupils during the month, and the illness of parents in other homes only partially accounts for the fact that the average attendance is 100 below the enrollment. The absent pupils are not truants, but are out of school by the consent of parents.

The banner schools for attendance below the high school are Miss Ritchie's and Miss Cleary's. 249 pupils in all attended every day of the month. We would be pleased to see this number increased to 300 during the current school month. We believe that all teachers are earnestly striving to bring the efficiency of their departrments up to a high standard. They deserve the cooperation of parents.

The honor roll is smaller than it would have been on account of illness in some homes, but is still very creditable.

E. S. LING, Prin.

◆

Foils a Deadly Attack.

"My wife was so ill that good physicians were unable to help," writes M. M. Austin, of Winchester, Ind., "but was completely cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills." They work wonders in stomach and liver troubles. Cure constipation, sick headache. 25c at L. Taggart's drug store.

◆

A Cold Wave.

The forecast of sudden changes in the weather serves notice that a hoarse voice and a heavy cough may invade the sanctity of health in your own home. Cautious people have a bottle of one Minute Cough Cure always at hand. E. H. Wise Madison Ga., writes: "I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my present good health, and probably my life." It cures Coughs, Colds, LaGrippe, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung troubles. One Minute Cough Cure cuts the phlegm, draws out the inflammation, heats and soothes the mucous membranes and strengthens the lungs. R. C. Dodson.

Christmas Feasting Made Easy.

Christmas Holly.
Mistletoe.
Our store will be open Christmas morning until ten o'clock.

Good Things to Eat for the Christmas Dinner.

The climax of the great happines is a successful dinner. To make yours a success we have gathered together from all parts of the earth the most wonderful collection of pure food delicacies ever shown in this county.

DAY'S,
THE SATISFACTORY STORE.

Is a perfect garden of choice edibles. All fresh and and new. All of first quality and pure as can be bought—for sale at prices lower than far inferior goods may cost you elsewhere- It is a rare and instructive treat JUST TO LOOK AT THEM. Place your order now and get first selection. Your goods will be delivered at any time you wish.

Celery, Lettuee, Parsley, Radishes.
Sweet Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Spanish Onions, Yellow Turnips.
Grape Fruit, Oranges, Bananas, Apples.
Malaga Grapes, Cranberries, Pure Spices, Herbs.

Mince Meat, Plum Pudding, Fancy Cheese.

CAMPBELL'S Mince Meat, Special per Lb. 11c.

PREMIER Mince Meat condense 3 pkgs 25c.

EDAMS cheese, genuine imported $1.00 Philadelphia Cream each 12c.

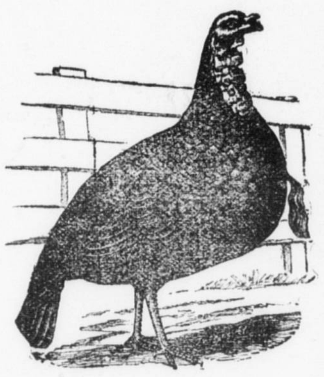
PINE APPLE, each 60c. Imperial club house each 25.

Why go to the trouble of making your own when you can buy such excellent pudding as LIBBY'S PEERLESS BRAND, 1 Lb can 25c.
HOME MADE BRAND, ½ Lb cans 10c.
CRUIKSHANK'S pure fruit jellies.
FRANKLIN PRESERVE CO., Fruit Jams. Complete assortment.
BELLS Poultry seasoning packages, 10c.

PEARL TAPIOCA, bulk, Lb. 5c. Equal to any at 10c. special.
25 lb. bag best GRANULATED SUGAR $1.40, special.

TURKEYS.

We cannot name price on Christmas Turkeys, Ducks and Geese but rest assured that any orders left with us this week will have our most careful attention, and the prices will be right.



New Raisins, Figs, Nuts and Citron.

FANCY LAYER and Cluster Raisins Lb. 20c.

SULTANA Seedless, cleaned raisins lb. 18.
SEEDED RAISINS, 1 Lb packages 12½c.
LOOSE MUSCATEL raisins lb Special 9c.
FANCY LAYER FIGS, Lb. 20c.
FANCY PULLED FIGS, in baskets, 25c.
STUFFED DATES, Lb. boxes 25c.

BEST MIXED NUTS, Lb. special 18c.
NEW WALNUTS, soft shell, special Lb. 18c.
SOFT SHELL ALMONDS, Lb. 25c.
BRAZIL NUTS, Lb. 15c.
LEMON AND ORANGE PEEL CITRON, Lb. 25c.
NEW DATES, Lb. pkg. 10c.
NEW PRUNES, 8c. to 15c. Lb.

Christmas Gifts.

We've an idea that there are some who may not realize that we have an extensive stock of goods suitable for this purpose.

To those, we would say, you will surely miss something if you do not see our immense stock of China, Glassware, Queensware etc., etc. Look them over.

Candies.

Pure and unadulterated. Perfectly harmless.

Chocolate cream drops, Coconua Bon bons, French Cream Bon-bons Lb. 20c. Equal to those you pay very much more for. Many other kinds from 10c up.

FRESH BAKED GOODS.

Fresh from Niagara Bakery Company.

Nabisco Wafers, Graham Crackers, Saltine Wafers, Zu Zus, Iced Tea Cakes.
Champaigne Wafers Ginger Snaps, Butter Crackeas, Snow Drops,
Cheese Sandwiches, Reception Flakes, Uneeda Biscuit, Sugar Jumbles,

Teas and Coffees of Unexcelled Merit.

Finest Elgin Creamery Butter.

☞Prompt deliveries and satis facton guaranteed.

Phone 6.

J. H. DAY.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Nov. 5, 1902.

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 15
Graham, “	60
Rye “	60
Buckwheat, “	75
Patent Meal, “	50
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 50
Chop Feed, “	1 50
Middlings, Fancy “	1 50
Bran,	1 15
Corn, per bushel,	84
White Oats, per bushel,	48
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

R. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Coutributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Mrs. J. H. Ryan is quite seriously ill with pneumonia.

M. J. Wykoff, of Gibson, was a PRESS visitor on Monday.

Miss Addie Garrity returned Saturday from a trip to Buffalo.

Miss Agnes May Kelley, of St. Marys is spending a few days in town.

C. W. Williams, of Mason Hill, transacted business in town on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Heilman is assisting in H. C. Olmsted's store during the Holidays.

Miss Maud Thomas entertained the Bachelor Girls Club last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Anna Kempher was a PRESS caller yesterday and placed her name upon our iist for 1903.

Mr. Henry Hamilton the prominent North Bend lumberman, transacted business in town on Monday.

Mrs. Anna Smith and son, of Pittsburg, Pa., have been the guests of Mrs. Theodore Newton, Sixth street.

The Misses Etta Courtright and Edith Poliette were the guests of friends in Emporium the last of the week.—Austin Republican.

John W. Trotter and wife, of New York, are visiting the former's parents at this place. Mr. Trotter contemplates locating here permanently.

Mrs. Thos. Gallagher, Miss Mazie Gallagher and Miss Carolyn McQuay leave on Buffalo Flyer next Saturday for Philadelphia to spent Christmas.

The Rev. Arthur R. Taylor, Rector of Trinity Memorial church, Warren, Pa,, made a short visit to Emporium last week, as the guest of the Rev. Mr. Robertson.

Hon J. M. McElroy, member of Assembly elect, of Bradford, Pa, was a visitor in Emporium on Wednesday, on his return from State College where he attended Governor's Day exercises.

E. J. Jones and family, of St. Marys, visited in Emporium last Monday. They were on their return from visiting in Boston and New York, and stoped here to give Mr. Jones an opportunity to attend to some business matters and call upon some friends—all of whom are always glad to greet the genial gentleman.

R. F. Griffith, representing F. W. Dodge, construction reporters, visited Emporium to-day.

John J. Soble a former Emporiumite was in town to-day. John is looking good we are pleased to state.

Mrs. Chatham is in a very feeble condition, at the home of her son, Chas. A. Van Lew, at this place. The lady is in her 81st year.

B. W. Green Esq., and wife, left on Buffalo Flyer to attend a reception given by Governor Wm. A. Stone, this evening, at Harrisburg.

Hon. J. C. Johnson attended the banquet given at Union League, Philadelphia, Tuesday evening, by P. R. R. Co., to the legal department of that corporation.

Dr. C. C. Fredrick, chief surgeon of the Buffalo Woman's Hospital, was in Emporium last week, Thursday in consultation with Dr. E. O. Bardwell. The doctors were classmates in medical college twenty-five years ago.

Rev. J. H. Black, D. D., Presiding Elder of Williamsport District preached in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, last Sabbath evening to a large congregation.

A. D. Gould, of Eldred, Pa., Pure Food Inspector, stopped in Emporium on Wednesday, on his return from Centre county, where he was called to investigate. He also witnessed the annual exercises at State College.

Mrs. Hannah Barton and little son, of Jersey City, N. J., accompanied by Mrs. Lyman Lewis, of Rich Valley were welcome PRESS visitors yesterday. Mrs. Barton is a regular subscriber to the PRESS and says she anxiously watches for its arrival.

◆

Ping Pong sets $1.00 to $3.00 per set at H. S. Lloyd's.

◆

We have a large display of extra fine stationary for the Holiday season.

H. S. LLOYD.

With the aid of newspaper advertising the Lamberton National Bank, of Franklin, Pa., has increased the number of their depositors 186 in two months. The bank hos no solicitor and used no other form of advertisements as business makers. The Franklin bank's method could be followed with profit by other banks.

The Special Edition of the Scientific American, devoted to Transportation on Land and Sea, cannot fail to attract widespread interest, because of the handsome manner in which it is gotten up and on account of the voluminious amount of information that it contains. It is safe to say that anyone that reads it carefully through will find himself thoroughly posted both as to the magnitude and high quality of our railroads and shipping. The Scientific American has its own characteristic way of presenting what some people might call dry statistical matter in an interesting form, and the present number is no exception to the rule. Both artist and Editro have collaborated to certainly very good effect, and we believe the number will meet everywhere with a hearty reception.

All the choice brands of cigars in Xmas boxes, $1.00 per box at H. S. Lloyd's.

Get your Xmas candy at H. S. Lloyd's. Fine new stick just received. Bon-Bon boxes of the best grade.

◆

How Rockets Are Made.

Skyrockets are made for two purposes, for signaling and for decorations or celebrations. For signals the charge consists of 12 parts of niter, 2 of sulphur and 3 of charcoal. The decorative rocket is the one we see used on the Fourth of July. It is composed of 122 parts of finely pulverized powder, 80 of niter, 40 of sulphur and 40 of cast iron filings.

The main part of the rocket is a case, made by rolling stout paper, covered on one side with paste, around a wooden form, at the same time applying considerable pressure. The end is then "choked" or brought tightly together with twine.

The paper case thus made is placed in a copper mold, so that a conical copper spindle will pass up through the choke, and the composition is then poured in and packed by blows of a mallet on a copper packing tool made to fit over the spindle. The top of the case is then closed with a layer of moist plaster of paris one inch in thickness, perforated with a small hole for the passage of the flame to the upper part or "pot." The pot is formed of another paper cylinder slipped over and pasted to the top of the case and surmounted by a paper cone filled with tow.

BRIEF MENTION.

1903 dairies now in stock at H. S. Lloyd's.

If its a Kodak its an Eastman. Can only be had at H. S. Lloyd's.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church cleared $6 at their pastry sale last week.

H. A. Zarps & Co, in order to serve their large Holiday trade, have a large force of lady clerks—and they are all busy to.

Fancy goods, silver novelties, leather goods, pictures, celendars, toilet cases and all kind of Xmas novelties at H. S. LLOYD'S.

A freight and coal train collided on the New York Central railroad at Jersey Shore Wednesday morning and a freight car, in which three tramps were riding, was smashed into kindling wood. The tramps escaped, and when found by members of the train crew they had joined hands and were dancing and singing around the debris.

We have everything to please the children in toys, dolls, games, blocks, slates, sleds and mechanical toys. Santa Claus left his pack of choice things at our store.

H. S. LLOYD.

An exchange tells of a couple who had been married 20 years, and who, each night at family worship, pleaded with the Most High for children. At last a small ad was placed in an evening paper and the next morning the delighted couple found a little boy baby, carefully packed in a basket, sitting on their front steps. Prayers are all right if you're not in a hurry, but for quick results, advertise.

We have the best and largest line of books ever brought to Emporium, the latest novels. Choice variety for boys and girls. Bibles, Hymnals, Key of Heaven in all grades of bindings. Come and make your selection before it is to late.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Mt. Jewett newspaper man lets this story about a Kane girl: She sat down on a safety pin the other day, and for fear blood poisoning would set in she bathed the affected part with a solution of carbolic acid, which caused intense pain, and seeking a remedy for this she applied a porous plaster and is now obliged to take her meals standing. The next time she sits down on a pin—but she declares there will be no next time.

The postoffice department recently inaugurated a move to stop the habit many people have of writing in photograph packages, newspapers, etc., that are put in the office as merchandise. Special inspectors are making the rounds and postmasters are instructed to open all packages not sealed and if writing is found therein to report the same to the department. The violations of the postal law along this line are becoming so numerous that it is simply astonishing.

All kinds of patent medicine testimonials to are be found, but few can come up to the following recently sent to a Binghamton patent medicine man: "My brother took your noted liver remedy for four weeks. At the end of that time he died. Before his burial a faint sign of life was noted and an autopsy was performed to make death certain. The liver was found to be so very much alive that it was necessary to take a club and kill it.

A well-dressed tramp is travelling through the country districts living on unspecting farmers. He is dressed like a thrifty farm hand and generally comes to the farmer's house towards evening and says he is looking for work on a farm. The farmer who is generally in need of help, hires him, gives him a good supper and a place to sleep. Next morning after breakfast he states that he will go back to his last place for his things, and that is the last seen of the fellow.

An exchange very pertinently remarks: In the long run a man gets what he deserves. If he gets kicked it is because he is in the way. The man who wants to whine will have plenty of chances for doing so. There is no reason for worrying or complaining over things that cannot be otherwise. The man who gets somewhere is the one who does the best he can and does not worry about the rest. We are condemned, only for not doing what we are full able to do. If life seems a big job on our hands we should be thankful. If the Almighty did not think a great deal of us he would not have given us such a task.

All Smokers smoke the 'W. H. Mayer" hand made cigar, the best five cent cigar on the market. Be sure you ask for it. 24-tf.

◆

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—Its value in sickness has been tried and proved. In the home it is not safe to be without it. Absolutely pure.

Sold By
36-47-ly F. X. BLUMLE.

◆

LOST—Between Mr. Josiah Howard's residence and Mrs. Cavey's millinery store a small gold watch decorated with blue enamel. Suitable reward will be given for same, if left at the PRESS offiec.

◆

Mrs. U. S. Grant Dead.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, wife of President Grant, died at her residence in Washington at 11.17 o'clock last Sunday night. Death was due to heart failure, Mrs. Grant having suffered for some years from valvular disease of the heart, which was aggravated by a severe attack of bronchitis. Her age prevented her rallying from the attacks.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant Santoris, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death, her three sons, who had been summoned there, all being out of the city.

◆

Baptist Church Notes.

Preaching morning and evening by the pastor; morning subject, "With Christ;" evening topic, "But" Bible school at the close of morning worship, C. E. Crandell, supt. Y. P. S. C. E. 6, p. m., B. Olmsted Pres. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening 7:30. We cordially invite all who are not habitual worshippers elsewhere to attend our services. Don't miss the benedictory song service at the close of the evening service in the auditorium.

◆

The Weatherwise.

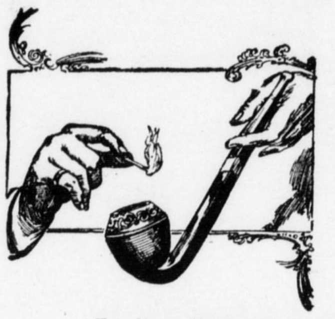
Manchester Union.

The extent to which "signs" are still believed in finds an illustration in the replies which have been sent in large numbers to a Kansas newspaper. This newspaper, by means of a prize offer, incited the rural weather prophets of the state to send in their views as to the probability of a mild or severe winter, together with the reasons. Some of these reasons prove to be interesting, if not altogether instructive.

Those who predict a mild winter base their predictions on the following observed or alleged facts: Corn husks are thin and well opened at the end of the ear; muskrats are building very small mounds; squirrels are giving themselves no concern about a future supply of provisions; cattle have light coats of hair; angle worms are found near the surface; the wind was in the south during the autumual equinox. All this might seem conclusive but for the array of contra dictory evidence brought out by farmers who are looking for a cold winter. These point to the fact that mice in fodder shocks have built their nests very high; the Kansas fowl moulted early this year; the horses have grown long, thick coats of hair (apparently in fine scorn of the cattle who are described as lending the testimony of their hide to the other side;) that the fodder crop is unusually heavy; that buffalo grass has a larger stem than usual; that after the fall equinox there was a "freeze."

It appears that there are skeptics, however, even in Kansas, and one of them publishes some flippant and possibly irrelevant comments in a Topeka newspaper. "There are three signs that have never been known to fail, and they have all been observed this Fall," says the scoffer, and then he names them as follows: (1) When the ducks swim up river backward when the sun crosses the line; (2) when the frogs stand on the last day of September and whistle 'Yankee Doodle': (3) when the blue jays light on the clothesline in the back yard on the first Sunday morning in October and sing 'Old Hundred'—then look out for mud."

1/2 At one HALF THE COST
Lion Coffee
has better strength and flavor than many so-called "fancy" brands.
Bulk coffee at the same price is not to be compared with Lion in quality.
In 1 lb. air tight, sealed packages.



Get the
Best
Always

For Your Husband, Sweetheart or Brother.

While looking around endeavoring to find something to give your husband, brother or sweetheart,

John Cruice,

Who manufactures and keeps a choice line of Cigars of his own manufacture, as well as all the popular brands of Smoking and Chewing tobaccos and Smokers articles, will help you make a wise selection. His new line of SMOKERS ARTICLES, including Mereschaum and Briar Pipes, is the finest line ever exhibited here.

Try a box of "Spanish Arms," the best ten cent cigar on the market; $3.25 for fifty, or a box of "Cyclone," the leader, $2.00 for fifty. No better cigars in the county. All smokers use them and endorse their elegant flavor. Give us your order early.

JOHN CRUICE.

CHRISTMAS NEAR

Thos. Trotter

Has just received another lot of

Pictures.

Just the thing for

Christmas Presents.

Ready for
Fall and Winter

Coats, Capes and Cloaks. As the cold weather season draws near, you must be prepared to meet the winds of the chilly winter, and we are now ready with a much larger stock than heretofore, to meet your wants. The very latest styles in Ladies' Coats, Capes and Cloaks. If you fail to see our large stock and get our prices you will be the loser

Furs. In the fur line we lead in this county. We have anything in this line that can be desired and the prices are sure to make ready sales. Call and see our large stock.

Shirt Waist Patterns. We carry a handsome line of Shirt Waist Patterns, as our large trade in this line fully demonstrates.

We are now ordering carpet by samples and can surely please you from our large stock of patterns. We can furnish you from the cheapest to the most expensive.

We invite the citizens to visit our store and get our prices. You will receive cordial treatment whether you purchase or not.

M. C. TULIS.

A Step in the Right Direction

Is when you step into our store to buy your supplies for the family larder. We have the quality of goods that "taste like more," and at prices that gives you a chance to buy more, and a larger variety than at any other grocery. Groceries of all descriptions, Maple Syrup, Sauer Kraut, Buckwheat Flour and Pillsbury's Best Flour, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Vegetables of all kinds. We can supply your wants for the holidays, both in groceries, meats and poultry. Our market is stocked with Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens and all kinds of Meats—fresh and juicy. Mince-meat, Sausage and Smoked Meats constantly on hand. Prices the lowest, quality considered. Come in and convince yourself with a trial order. Everything must be satisfactory or money refunded.

FRANK SHIVES.

Holiday Goods at

HARRY S. LLOYD'S.

THE STORY TELLER

FATHER AND CHILD.

You are so helpless and I so strong,
Oh, but the way is so lone, so long!
Would I might fare with you thus alway,
Down to the dusk of your latest day;
Wee little wanderer out of the dawn,
Would I might walk with you on and on,
Even as now, in the day's decline,
Holding your frail little hand in mine,
Guiding your steps o'er each rugged mile,
Greeting with kisses your childish smile,
Kissing the tears from your dimpled cheek—
I am so strong and you are so weak!

You are so helpless—am I so strong?
Oh, but the way is so lone, so long!
Would you might fare with me thus alway,
Down to the dusk of my latest day;
Brave little waif of the vanished dawn,
Would you might walk with me on and on,
Even as now, in the day's decline,
Still with your warm little hand in mine,
Guiding my steps o'er each rugged mile,
Soothing my fears with your trustful smile,
Kissing the tears from my with'ring cheek—
You are so strong and I am so weak!
—E. O. Laughlin, in Youth's Companion.

The KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES

A Tale of Wall Street and the Tropics

By FREDERICK U. ADAMS

Copyright, 1901, by Lothrop Publishing Company. All rights reserved.

CHAPTER I.

KIDNAPPED.

"All about the Kidnapped Millionaires!! Record Extra! All about the Great Mystery!! Record Extra!"

Hundreds of newsboys poured from an alley and dashed into the human currents which surge at the confluence of Nassau street and Park Row. In a moment the air was aflame with the red headlines of the "Record Extra." It was not necessary to buy a paper. The type was so large that it told the news to the passerby.

For a week the Wall street boom had been the sensation of New York and of the country. The perpetual excitement which reigns within the shadow of Trinity church had permeated office and counting room. It was the whispered topic of conversation among clerks, and the noisy subject of debate in hotel lobby and corridor. The jargon of the Stock Exchange was incorporated into metropolitan English. The tales of fortunes made to the clicking music of the ticker, aroused the cupidity of thousands, who saw in the whirl of speculative frenzy the prospect of wealth without work. Newspapers fed the flame and vied in displaying and narrating the golden exploits of magnate and operator.

On this Tuesday morning headlines and text covered the front page of the New York Record and proclaimed the following story:

KIDNAPPED!!!

Four Multimillionaires Mysteriously Missing!!!

Palmer J. Morton, Andrus Carmody, Simon Pence and R. J. Kent cannot be found!!

Fears that They have been Kidnapped, or have met with Foul Play.

Excitement on Wall Street.

"Palmer J. Morton, R. J. Kent, Andrus Carmody and Simon Pence have mysteriously disappeared. They did not appear at their offices this morning. Inquiry by telephone at their houses discloses the astounding fact that though expected they did not come home last night. Various rumors are in circulation, but at this writing nothing is known, except that these four great capitalists have completely disappeared. Their combined wealth is estimated at $750,000,000."

The street crowds received the news calmly. They did not believe it. But they bought the papers.

The news came by the way of Wall street. Strange rumors had been in circulation all the morning. A sense of impending trouble permeated the crowd of brokers which clustered around the standards on the floor of the Stock Exchange. The curb brokers on Broad street were uneasy, as they waited for the hour of ten. The market opened strong and then sagged. It was a few minutes past eleven o'clock when the tickers in a thousand offices stopped in their task of recording quotations.

There was a splutter of dashes on the tape. Customers gathered around the pedestals. There was news coming. They anticipated the announcement of an important failure. It had been rumored that a Consolidated Exchange house was in trouble. The following message spread itself along the tape:

"11:07 a. m.—Palmer J. Morton, R. J. Kent, Andrus Carmody and Simon Pence have not appeared at their offices. They did not return to their residences last night. Relatives are alarmed and have notified the police. They were last seen at a conference held at the office of Palmer J. Morton at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. No trace since. Foul play is feared."

The murmur of the Stock Exchange swelled into a roar which reverberated above the rumble of traffic and the unrest on the streets.

This was the morning of the third of May, memorable in the records of Wall street.

CHAPTER II.

TWO NAPOLEONS OF JOURNALISM.

Robert Van Horne was the owner and editor of the New York Record. He was a leading light in a much-criticised school of journalism. He was the exemplar of the theory that the modern newspaper should "do things"—to quote the idiomatic expression of Mr. William Chalmers, his managing editor.

Robert Van Horne was the millionaire son of a departed millionaire father. His mother died in his school years, and at the age of 26 he found himself the sole owner of the immense Van Horne estate, roughly estimated as having a value of $20,000,000. His cattle roamed on a thousand hills in New Mexico and Texas. The drills of his mining machinery were boring into the rocks in scores of productive mines in Colorado, the Dakotas and Montana. With the traditional "Van Horne luck" his agents had been among the first to strike it rich in the snow-swept valleys of the Klondike. At an opportune moment he had invested a small fortune in Tennessee iron lands, and before this story opens had smiled at the confusion of those friends who chided him as the purchaser of a "gold brick."

Soon after the death of his father, Van Horne bought the New York Record; a paper which had survived a checkered career in the arena of metropolitan journalism. From the first issue under the Van Horne management the Record was a publication which could not be ignored. Like Minerva it sprang into life full-grown, and panoplied in new and startling armor. It commanded attention and received it. There was no escape for the public. Unless one were blind, deaf and dumb he could not remain unaware of the fact that the Record was being published.

Mr. William Chalmers, his managing editor, was a tall, smooth-shaven, clear-cut young man, who had passed his 35 summers. He had acquired no gray hairs in the accumulation of a vast and varied fund of experience. He was possessed of an easy confidence; was handsome without knowing it, and had that grasp of every detail of the newspaper business which made him invaluable as an executive. He had traveled in every part of the globe; had interviewed section hands on railroads and emperors in palaces; knew the language of the slums and the graces of a court; could report a murder case or dictate a message for a president.

Mr. Van Horne thoroughly understood the great reading public to which his paper made a bid for support. It wished to be amused. The Record amused it. It wished to be thrilled. The Record thrilled it. It hungered for sensations. The Record had a never-ending supply of sensations. It clamored for pictures. The Record had them. It stood ready to print instantly reproductions of photographs of past, present or future events.

Mr. Walter B. Hestor was a friend of Robert Van Horne. He was a young man with a fortune and a hobby. His hobby was journalism. His fortune was conservatively estimated at $30,000,000, and he was in a position to indulge in any fancy which attracted him. The New York Record under the Van Horne management dazzled him. Its method of handling great news events appealed to Hestor. At one time he contemplated founding a rival paper, and surpassing, if possible, the bewildering strokes of enterprise which were displayed in the pages of that paper. On reflection he decided it meant too much work. He realized that the management of a great newspaper entailed an enormous amount of detail. Though possessed of much energy and persistence, Walter B. Hestor was introspective enough to realize that he was not fitted for the task of supervising a metropolitan newspaper. He therefore abandoned the idea.

He had no difficulty in forming a close acquaintance with Robert Van Horne. They were fellow-members of several clubs, and both were fitted by wealth and education to move in the same social circles. Hestor lost no time in confiding his ambitions to Mr. Van Horne. He wished to make his mark in the world as a journalist. Mr. Van Horne readily perceived that Hestor was a genius in his line of thought and action. The ambitious amateur would listen to no proposition involving pay for his services. All he asked was a chance to plan and execute those journalistic commissions which gave play to his genius as an initiator and to his skill as a writer.

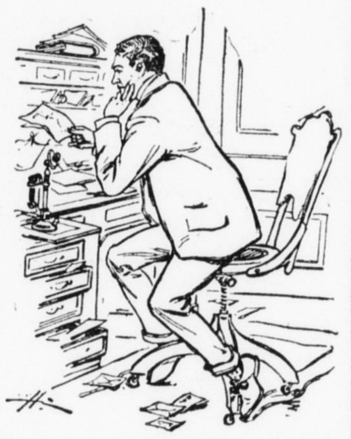
Mr. Van Horne was delighted to accept the volunteer services of the brilliant but erratic Walter B. Hestor. At the time this story begins, Hestor was about 32 years old. He was a member of a New York family which traced its wealth and ancestry to the sixteenth century. His fortune was an independent one; and, though his tastes were expensive, he did not live up to his income.

It would take a volume to recount the journalistic exploits of Walter B. Hestor. He built the splendid steam yacht the "Shark," and employed it in his worldwide search for sensational news. He took 200 passengers from a sinking liner, and was decorated by four governments for bravery. In every war the "Shark" was in the foreground. It was the Hestor yacht that ran the batteries at Havana and escaped from the harbor with valuable news and information. At every signal of trouble Hestor and the "Shark" were sure to be on hand long before the representatives of other papers were aware that news was brewing. At his own expense he established a system of espionage on all the courts of Europe. Hestor was known in every palace of royalty, and in a few years became recognized as the most brilliant newspaper correspondent in the world.

At the time this story opens Mr. Hestor had returned to New York after a cruise in Philippine waters. He was interviewed by all the newspapers, and his portrait flashed from hundreds of prints in all parts of the country. He was proud and happy of his success. His mind was ever alert for some scheme which would emphasize his fame. He regarded his foreign triumphs as but stepping stones to some great coup which would immortalize his name.

Hestor was disappointed when he learned that Mr. Van Horne had departed recently on a secret mission to Europe. At first he thought of joining him, but finally decided to remain in New York for a time and devote his energies to matters of local interest. Hestor was greeted warmly at the clubs, and found himself a popular hero. He was welcomed at the theaters and some of his newspaper exploits were made the subject of a topical song and rendered with great success at a leading vaudeville hall. For some time he had led a life free from care in company with congenial spirits, who were glad to shine in his reflected fame.

At the office of The Record Mr. Hestor had a luxurious private room, as befitted his rank as the special envoy of the paper. One afternoon he received a message from his old friend Sidney Hammond, stating that he would be in the city for two days, at the end of which time he would be compelled to make a western trip on important business. Hestor was delighted to hear from Sidney Hammond, and at once arranged a theater and supper party in his honor.



HESTOR WAS DELIGHTED TO HEAR FROM SIDNEY.

A party of eight occupied the Hestor box at the opera and thoroughly enjoyed "La Boheme." Walter B. Hestor and Miss Edith Le Roy; Sidney Hammond and Miss Olive, his sister; Mr. Converse and Miss De Neuville; Mr. Blake and Miss Meredith, constituted the merry group, which at the conclusion of the opera, mingled in the fashionable mob, and after the usual delays and annoyances found themselves in carriages speeding toward Fifth avenue.

There was a crush of carriages in front of Delmonico's. It was the night hour when New York attains the height of its feverish activity. The avenue was alive with swift-moving equipages. An army of lackeys was busy receiving the arriving guests. Inside the massive doors, the strains of an orchestra throbbed in an air of heavy perfume. The glare of light from thousands of electric globes was reflected from glass and marble, but subdued by palms and masses of roses.

A table had been reserved for Mr. Hestor and his guests—brave in its array of linen and flowers, and its glitter of cut glass. As Mr. Hestor entered the hall he was recognized by scores of friends and for a few moments held an impromptu reception.

When this social duty was ended, Miss Edith Le Roy took prompt charge of certain details—as was the wont of this vivacious young woman. Mr. Hestor had seated himself next to Sidney Hammond. Miss Le Roy had no idea of consenting to such an arrangement.

"You are the host, Mr. Hestor," she said, "and you must take the head of the table. Miss Meredith will sit at your right, and Mr. Hammond will take his place next to her. I am not going to permit you and Mr. Hammond to monopolize each other's conversation. I can trust you, Miss Meredith, to keep Sidney and Walter from entering into any discussion of their dreary schemes for reconstructing the universe."

The dinner went on merrily amid a general conversation in which a limitless number of topics were introduced, discussed, and dismissed. Terrapin followed bouillon, and canvas back ducks were served with some rare old Burgundy. The spacious dining halls had in the meantime become crowded, and the orchestra encountered a noisy rival in the laughter and conversation which mingled in a harmonious blend from hundreds of tables. Dainty preparations of shell fish gave place to a salad, followed by a glace, which Miss Le Roy pronounced "a dream in old rose." While the ladies discussed bonbons, the gentlemen lit cigars or cigarettes, and wooed the god of Nicotine with all the ardor which follows the enjoyment of so sumptuous a repast.

While Miss Le Roy was energetically defending her favorite French author from an attack unwittingly made by Mr. Blake, her plans so carefully arranged at the opening of the dinner were disrupted by Sidney Hammond, who readily persuaded Miss Meredith to change places with him. Miss Le Roy smiled her scorn when she discovered this duplicity and promptly announced a social boycott against the ungallant Hestor and Hammond, who already were absorbed in a quiet conversation on a topic which seemed of special interest to them.

Sidney Hammond was a college mate of Walter Hestor. He was the stroke oar in the famous crew which humbled the pride of the rival university. Unlike many of the athletic heroes of the institutions of learning, Hammond combined the frame of a muscular Apollo with the brain of the scholar. He was even more a hero with the professors than on the campus. The text and reference books prescribed in the curriculum served but to stimulate his thirst for research. Though abundantly able, through the generosity of his father, to enter into all of the pleasures of the gilded class, he performed the rare feat of remaining a studious recluse and retaining his popularity. During the years spent in college he was an intellectual and physical machine, seemingly incapable of mental or bodily fatigue. The few friends who enjoyed the privilege of his apartments found him the best of hosts, with a well-appointed sideboard and the choicest of cigars. Except on rare occasions Hammond did not permit these social relaxatons to intrude on his time, and his friends grew to know just how long Sidney would tolerate their company in preference to his books.

Hestor sipped a glass of wine; knocked the ashes from his cigar, and extended an enameled cigar case to Hammond.

"How long does our famous correspondent intend to remain in New York?" asked Sidney Hammond. "It must seem dull here after what you have been through."

"It seems good to be here," replied Hestor. "I am going to quit roaming around and stay in this country for awhile. I believe there is more big news on the tapis here than anywhere in the world. I believe there is some sensational news about the trusts if it could be obtained and properly handled."

"They are getting big enough and bold enough to attract attention," said Hammond. "There will be plenty of news about them some day."

"How do you like the Record's leading editorial to-day?" he asked.

"The one about the big steel combine, do you mean?"

"Yes."

"Candidly, I cannot say I liked it," said Hammond, after a moment's pause, "I suppose Williams wrote it. It sounded like his stuff. Williams is a good writer, and there is no better man on local issues, but I am afraid the trust problem is beyond his depth. He denounces trusts. He might as well denounce the Galveston disaster. He has treated The Record readers to an entertaining but not novel bit of trust invective. I presume it is what they want, but what good does it do? He proposes no remedy."

[To Be Continued.]

CLAY PIPES AS CHARMS.

They Used to Be Offered to the Fairies by the Country Folk of England.

In nearly all local museums in England the visitor may see very tiny clay pipes, generally broken off at the stem, that he is told, after inquiry, are "fairy pipes," says Stray Stories.

Often enough, gardeners and people excavating for house foundations turn these pigmy pipes up and keep them as curiosities without knowing what they are. Most of these people say: "Our ancestors must have smoked very tiny pipes—pipes that hold only a mere whiff."

In reality these pipes were never meant to be smoked. All the early tobacconists in this country sold them to satisfy a demand of the superstitious. In country places in particular the friends of any dead man who had been a smoker would fill the small bowl of one of these pipes with tobacco and put it on the coffin as the latter was lowered into the grave, or they would simply throw the pipe on to the grave.

Again, wherever a so-called "fairy ring" appeared on the turf in the country place, the simple folks, to appease the fairies and pigmies who had made the ring during their revels, and to soothe the impish little people, would place fairy pipes full of tobacco on the spot.

The pipes were made small partly because they were intended for pigmies, and partly because in those days the merest pinch of tobacco was a luxury of price to the poor farm laborer or small farmer.

Dewet's Audacity.

A lady of Cape Town, on meeting Dewet for the first time, cried: "Oh! general, I am so pleased to meet you—or should I," she added naively, "address you as ex-general, as the English have it?" "Ex-general will do, madam. You see, I am a Britisher now, and as the English are so fond of prefixes and affixes to their names, I must be one of them. I am ex-general to-day. Who knows, some day I may be excellency!" and Dewet is said to have laughed at his own audacity.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Such a Brave Boy.

"I say, didn't I see you running down the street yesterday, with Bill Bounce after you?"

"Y-e-s."

"What did you run away for?"

"I—I was only running so as to get him away from his home, so as his mother couldn't see him fightin', but by the time he was out of sight of his house we got in sight of our house, and then, as my mother would see me if I stopped to hit him, I went in so as to be out of temptation."—Stray Stories.

Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL ROAD DIVISION.

In effect May 25, 1902.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 P. M. (Emporium Junction) daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:32 p. m.; New York, 10:23 p. m.; Baltimore, 7:30 p. m.; Washington, 8:35, p. m. Vestibuled Parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2:30 A. M. Washington, 4:05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

0 25 P. M.—Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 7.15 A. M., Washington 8.30 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:01 A. M. (Emporium Junction), daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediale stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 7:22 a. m.; New York, 9:33 a. m., week days; (10:33 Sundays); Baltimore, 7:15 a. m.; Washington, 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet Sleeping Cars and Passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—daily for Erie, Ridgway, and week days for DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 30 A. M.—Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M.—Week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

RIDGWAY AND CLEARFIELD R. R. CONNECTIONS.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.			Stations.	NORTHWARD		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	9 00	4 00	.... Renovo	.....	5 00	11 45
.....	9 50	4 38	... Driftwood ...	.....	4 00	11 05
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 23	10 30
.....	11 13	5 53	.... St. Marys ...	.....	2 41	9 45
3 25	11 15	6 00	..... Kane	12 25	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 33	6 22	.. .. Wilcox	12 05	2 45	8 04
3 56	11 48	6 36	.. Johnsonburg ..	9 55	2 33	7 49
4 10	12 10	7 00	... Ridgway, ...	9 35	2 15	7 30
4 20	12 20	7 10	.. Mill Haven ...	9 25	2 04	7 20
4 30	12 30	7 21	.. Croyland	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 34	12 33	7 25	.. Shorts Mills ..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 37	12 36	7 28	... Blue Rock ...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 41	12 40	7 33	..... Carrier	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 51	12 50	7 43	. Brockwayville.	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 54	12 54	7 47	.. Lanes Mills ..	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	. McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 02	1 03	7 54	. Harveys Run ..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 10	1 10	8 00	.. Falls Creek ...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 25	1 25	8 15	.... DuBois	8 25	1 05	6 10
5 10	1 20	8 10	.. Falls Creek ...	6 58	1 13	6 30
5 27	1 32	8 23	. Reynoldsville ..	6 44	12 52	6 15
6 00	1 59	8 50	... Brookville ...	6 10	12 24	5 39
6 45	2 38	9 30	New Bethlehem		11 47	4 50
7 25	3 20	10 10	... Red Bank	.....	11 10	4 05
9 45	5 30	12 35	.... Pittsburg ...		9 00	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

BUFFALO & ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Leave Emporium Junction for Port Allegany, Olean, Arcade, East Aurora and Buffalo.

Train No. 107, daily,......................4:05 A. M.
Train No. 115, daily,......................4:15 P. M.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Train No. 101, week days,...............8:25 A. M.
Train No. 103, week days.................1:45 P. M.

Train No. 103 will connect at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

LOW GRADE DIVISION.

EASTBOUND.

STATIONS.	109	113	101	105	107	901
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Pittsburg,.. Lv.	......	†6 15	†9 00	†130	*505	‡ 9 00
Red Bank, ...	......	9 28	11 10	4 05	7 55	11 10
Lawsonham, ..	......	9 40	†1122	4 18	8 07	11 23
New Bethle'm.	......	10 13	11 47	4 50	8 37	11 55
Brookville, ...	†6 10	11 00	12 24	5 39	9 22	12 41
Reynoldsville,.	6 44	11 32	12 52	6 15	9 50	1 14
Falls Creek....	6 58	11 48	1 13	6 30	1005	1 29
DuBois, ...	7 05	†11 55	1 25	6 40	1010	‡ 1 35
Sabula, ...	7 17	......	1 37	6 52	*	
Pennfield, ...	7 35	......	1 55	7 10	Note.	
Bennezette, ...	8 09	......	2 29	7 44		
Driftwood, ...	†8 45	......	†3 05	†820		
via P. & E. Div						
Driftwood.. Lv.	†9 44	......	†3 45			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 25	......	†4 10			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M	P. M	P. M

WESTBOUND.

STATIONS.	108	106	102	114	110	942
Via P. & E. Div	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Emporium, Lv.	......	......	†8 15	.....	†3 20	.....
Driftwood, Ar..	......	......	†9 00	.....	†4 00	.....
Via L. G. Div	......			....		
Driftwood, Lv.	......	†6 15	†1120	.....	†5 50	.....
Bennezette, ...	......	6 50	11 55	.....	6 26	.....
Pennfield, ...	......	7 25	12 30	.....	7 00	.....
Sabula, ...	......	7 44	12 49	.....	7 18	.....
DuBois, ...	*6 20	8 00	1 05	†5 05	7 35	‡4 10
Falls Creek, ...	6 27	8 10	1 20	5 12	7 42	4 17
Reynoldsville,..	6 44	8 23	1 32	5 27	7 58	4 30
Brookville.	7 15	8 50	1 59	6 00	†8 30	5 00
New Bethle'm.	8 01	9 30	2 38	6 45	.....	5 45
Lawsonham, ..	8 31	9 57	†3 06	7 14	.....	6 18
Red Bank, Ar..	8 45	10 10	3 20	7 25	.....	6 30
Pittsburg, Ar...	*11 15	†1235	†5 30	†9 45	.....	‡9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. Ms

Note—Train 107 on Sundays will make all stop. between Red Bank and DuBois.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. §Flag Stop.

For Time Tables and further information, apply to Ticket Agent.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Agt. Gen'l Passenger

TIME TABLE No. 27.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R

Taking effect May 27th, 1901.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	10	8	4	6	2
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,.. Lv.	3 15	....	7 05	....	11 36
Coleman, ...	*3 23	....	°°	....	*11 41
Burtville, ...	*3 30	....	7 16	....	11 47
Roulette, ...	3 40	....	7 25	....	11 55
Knowlton's, ...	*3 45	....	°°	....	*11 59
Mina, ...	3 59	....	7 35	....	12 05
Olmsted, ...	*4 05	....	*7 38	....	*12 09
Hammonds, ...	°°	....	°°	....	*12 13
Coudersport. Ar.	4 20	A. M.	7 45	....	12 15
Coudersport. Lv.		6 10		6 00	1 00
North Coudersport,	....	*6 15	....	°°	*1 05
Frink's, ...	....	6 25	....	*6 10	*1 12
Colesburg, ...	....	*6 40	....	*6 17	1 20
Seven Bridges, ...	....	*6 45	....	*6 21	*1 24
Raymonds's, ...	....	*7 00	....	*6 30	1 35
Gold, ...	....	7 05	....	6 36	1 41
Newfield, ...	....	°°	....		1 45
Newfield Junction, ..	....	7 37	....	6 45	1 50
Perkins, ...	....	*7 40	....	*6 48	*1 53
Carpenter's, ...	....	7 46	....	°°	*1 57
Crowell's, ...	....	7 50	....	*6 53	*2 01
Ulysses, ... Ar.	....	8 05	....	7 05	2 10
	.....	A. M.			P. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1	5	3	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	....
Ulysses, ... Lv.	7 20	2 25	9 10	....
Crowell's, ...	*7 27	*2 32	* 9 19	....
Carpenter's, ...	°°	*2 34	* 9 22	....
Perkins, ...	*7 32	*2 37	* 9 26	....
Newfield Junction, ...	7 37	2 42	9 32	....
Newfield, ...	*7 41	2 46	°°	....
Gold, ...	7 44	2 49	9 40	....
Raymond's	*7 49	2 54	* 9 47	....
Seven Bridges, ...	*8 01	*3 03	*10 02	....
Colesburg, ...	*8 01	3 09	*10 10	....
Frink's, ...	*8 12	*3 17	*10 20	....
North Coudersport, ...	°°	*3 26	*10 35	....
Coudersport, ... Ar.	8 25	3 30	10 45	....
			P. M.	
Coudersport Lv.	8 28	6 00	1 20	....
Hammonds, ...	°°		°°	....
Olmsted, ...	*8 33	*6 05	*1 31	....
Mina, ...	8 37	6 10	1 37	....
Knowlton's, ...		*6 17	°°	....
Roulette, ...	8 47	6 21	1 51	....
Burtville, ...	8 54	6 28	2 01	....
Coleman, ...		*6 34		....
Port Allegany, ...	9 08	6 40	2 25	....

(*) Flag stations. (°°) Trains do not stop. ‡ Telegraph offices. Train Nos. 3 and 10 carry passengers. Tains 8 and 10 do.

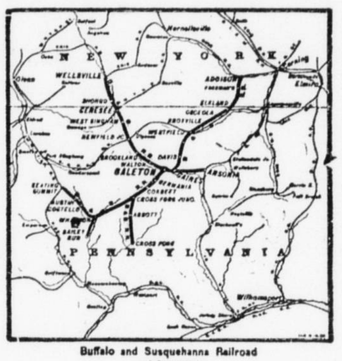
Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

Connections—At Ulysses with Fall Brook R'y for points north and south. At B. & S. Junction with Buffalo & Susquehanna R. R. north for Wellsville, south for Galeton and Ansonia. At Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R. R., north for Buffalo, Olean, Bradford and Smethport; south for Keating Summit, Austin, Emporium and Penn'a R. R., points.

B. A. McCLURE Gen'l Supt.
Coudersport, Pa.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect June 23, 1902.



Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Lv K'ting Smt...		12 40	7 30	9 10	.....
..... Austin	6 35	1 05	8 00	9 50	.....
.... Costello	6 44	1 14	.....		.....
.... Wharton	6 56	1 26	.....	3 10	.....
Cross Fork Jct.	7 39	2 09	.....	4 23	.....
.... Corbett	8 06	2 36	.....	5 15	.....
Germania, ...		2 47	.....	5 15	.....
Ar. Galeton, .	.....	.....	.....	5 23	.....
Lv. Galeton, .	8 23	2 53	.....	5 35	.....
..... Gaines Jct.	8 36	3 06	.....	.....	.....
... Westfield	9 13	3 43	.....	.....	.....
.. Knoxville	9 26	3 56	.....	.....	.....
.... Osceola	9 36	4 06	.....	.....	.....
.... Elkland	9 41	4 11	.....	.....	.....
Ar.. Addison	10 13	4 43	.....	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....	.....

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
ar. K't'ng Smt...	8 45	7 10	.....	12 25	.....	
.... Austin, ...	8 00	6 43	.....	11 58	.....	8 45
.... Costello, ...	.....	6 34	.....	11 49	.....	8 86
... Wharton, ...	.....	6 24	8 04	11 39	.....	8 24
Cross Fork J'ct,	.....	5 40	7 25	10 58	.....	7 40
.... Corbett, ...	.....	5 15	6 44	10 34	.....	7 15
... Germania, ...	.....	5 07	6 31	10 26	.....	7 07
dp.. Galeton	P. M.	5 00	6 25	.....	.....	
ar, "	7 00	.....	1 00	10 20	.....	7 00
.... Gaines, ...	6 47	.....	12 47	10 00	.....	6 47
... Westfield, ...	6 11	.....	12 11	8 16	.....	6 11
... Knoxville	5 55	.....	11 55	8 00	.....	5 55
.... Osceola, ...	5 46	.....	11 46	7 51	.....	5 46
.... Elkland, ...	5 41	.....	11 41	7 46	.....	5 41
Lv Addison, ...	5 10	.....	11 10	7 15	.....	5 10
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....	P. M.

Read down. Read up.

P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	.....
	9 21	7 00	lv.. Ansonia .. ar	9 40	8 20	.....
	9 11		.. Manhatten ...	9 54	8 35	.....
	9 07		. South Gaines, .	9 57	8 39	.....
P. M.	8 59	6 37	.. Gaines Junc ...	9 59	8 42	.....
.....	8 45	6 25	ar Galeton lv		8 55	.....
	6 30	1 05	lv Galeton ar	10 10	4 45	.....
.....	6 47	1 24	.... Walton	9 51	4 39	.....
.....	7 13	1 50	. Newfield Jct. ..	9 27	4 15	.....
.....	7 30	2 06	West Bingham, .	9 09	3 58	.....
.....	7 41	2 18	.... Genesee	8 58	3 48	.....
.....	7 46	2 24	.... Shongo	8 53	3 43	.....
.....	8 06	2 46	dp Wellsville ar	8 30	3 20	.....

			STATIONS.			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar dp	A. M.	P. M	P. M.
3 05	2 00	7 15	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 35	3 00
3 55	1 00	6 25	ar Cross Fork dp	11 50	5 45	2 10

P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M
8 58	1 00	Lv Sinnamahoning, Ar	1 40	10 5
8 15	1 40	ar...... Wharton lv	3 00	9 55

All trains run daily except Sunday.
☞ Sundays only.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with P. R. R. Buf. Div. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with N. Y. C. & H R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

At Sinnamahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. Div.

H. H. GARDINER, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Buffalo, N. Y
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt. Galeton, Pa.
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass Ag't., Galeton, Pa.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.

A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY
JOHNSON & McNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.

Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

THOMAS WADDINGTON,
Emporium, Pa.,
CONTRACTOR FOR MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.

All orders in my line promptly executed. All kinds of building and cut-stone, supplied at low prices. Agent for marble or granite monuments. Lettering neatly done.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
East Emporium, Pa.,
JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r.

Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 48ly

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA

TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. McGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.

Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.

I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.

This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.

Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

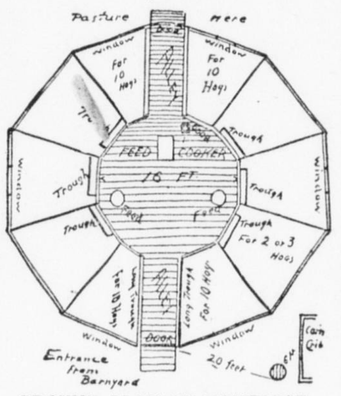
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

AN IDEAL HOGHOUSE.

This Is What Its Designer Calls the Little Structure Here Described by Himself.

A ground plan of my hog house, built in 1894, is shown in the cut. It is an ideal one. The chimney is directly behind the ventilator. It is half way down the roof. I prefer my hogs all in one house. Here I can feed 50 to 60 of all ages in 15 or 20 minutes. Their feed is put in dry, one bag to a barrel; then the barrel is filled with boiling water from a faucet in the cooker. Water is heated in the afternoon, turned in the barrel with feed after chores are done, and left over night with cover on. The next day it is stirred thoroughly before feeding, and dipped out with a ten-quart tin pail. Small pens here and there are good enough for summer or if one has only one sow that farrows late in the season. If those pens were all small, I would have to work two hours or more to feed them all, carrying feed to each pen and removing snowdrifts or ice from the troughs before feeding. The stable is cleaned twice or three times a week except when feeding corn heavily, when it is cleaned every day on account of the corncobs. The hogs in winter are always in the house, going back to their pen when let out. In my hog house I have lost but two pigs by thumps since 1897. The tank on cooker can be removed and made a regular stove, and, when it is cold, a good hot fire is made from chunks of knotty wood, which cannot be worked up for the kitchen stove. If the little doors are made six by eight inches the little pigs will come out and run back and forth in the alleys, as in summer. In the cooking room I have a shallow trough two inches deep, ten inches wide, four to six feet long. In this is put some cooked whole wheat and cracked corn made up for the pigs. In one end is a cross cleat about 12 inches from the end of the trough. In this end some dry earth is put for the pigs to dig and exercise in; earth from the fall plowing of sod is best. This will have to be put in more than once, as they will have it dug out several times a day. After their exercise, when it begins to get cool, they will crawl under the cooker and lie around the side of it sound asleep. I have my pigs farrowed in winter, about February; January is too early, as the pigs are too large and want more room. I plan to have as many farrow at one time as possible; then there is less trouble in dividing them for feeding in pens, and an early pig can be shipped for breeding much earlier than a late one. I use a feed cooker; capacity, 50 gallons, which is small enough.



GROUND PLAN OF HOGHOUSE.

My hog house is 40 feet in diameter, sides ten feet long and six feet six inches high to ceiling. The rafters from each corner run to the center, and those between are spiked on to the main rafter. There is a ventilator 16 inches square in center, slatted on four sides to keep rain and snow out and to let out steam, etc., which may gather. A large trapdoor is directly over the cooker. It is opened when water is taken from the tank and all steam goes out direct. After the water handling is done the trapdoor is closed up and all heat is kept in. This door is three by six feet. I would not build or feed any other way if for business.—A. N. Portman, in Rural New Yorker.

Condiments in Stock Ration.

Condiments in the feeding of bullocks have been found by actual tests made in Europe to be of but little value. Molasses gave the best results of any, but was apt to bring on a looseness which could be checked only by reducing the quantity given. A quarter of a pound a day was found to be all a bullock could take. It has not been proved that the condiment enables the bullock to consume more bulky food, like straw and hay chaff. Bullocks fed with molasses were adjudged ready for the market sooner than the others, but their carcasses yielded the least meat and brought the least returns.

After Crops Are Removed.

When the crops are removed from the garden burn the ground over so as to destroy the weeds and seeds. It may then be plowed and seeded to rye, if not too late in the season at the time, the rye to be plowed under in the spring. The object should be to avoid having weeds in the garden, so as to render the work less difficult during the busy season, and if this matter is carefully attended to there will be no weeds to kill in two or three seasons. The rye should be plowed under in the spring before it begins to dry out the ground.—Prairie Farmer.

CONVINCING PROOF.

Case No. 41,206.—Capt. Alfred G. Rigler of Hose Company No. 4, Canton, Ohio, says: "I had a weak back ever since I was a boy, and about six years ago the cause developed into rather a bad case of kidney complaint. It was not a little backache now and then but backache which caused actual suffering day and night, and the harder I tried to get rid of it the worse it became.

"When the attacks were in the acute stage it was difficult to sit down, and when down it was just as hard to regain an erect position, on account of the twinges of pain in the kidneys. I can only describe some of the pangs as similar to that received from a knife thrust.

"In time, distressing and terribly inconvenient urinary weakness resulted, causing annoying embarrassment during the day and loss of sleep during the night.

"I took everything which came to my notice from reading, from observation, and which my friends and acquaintances advised. I consulted physicians, but none of them were able to relieve the trouble, let alone stop it.

"It became so well known that I had a pronounced case of kidney complaint that I often received circulars from medical companies offering to cure me, and one day eighteen letters were handed to me by the mail carrier.

"When Doan's Kidney Pills attracted my attention I wanted to try them, just as I had tried everything else, and Mrs. Rigler went to Durban & Wright Co.'s drug store for a box. Relief followed. I knew after a dose or two that the medicine was acting directly on the kidneys from the altered condition of the kidney secretions, and, encouraged, I continued the treatment. Finally, the backache and other complications stopped.

"Let me sum up my opinion about Doan's Kidney Pills by saying, I would willingly pay one month's wages for a box of them if I could not buy them for less. You can refer anyone to me about Doan's Kidney Pills and I will convince them that they act just as represented."

Four Years After.

"Lapse of time has strengthened my appreciation of Doan's Kidney Pills. I gave this remedy my unqualified endorsement in the summer of 1896, because of the results I obtained from a course of the treatment. I can now add to my original endorsement the experience of a number of others who are just as enthusiastic, when they express their opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills, as I."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Rigler will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

A NERVY ENGINEER.

His Presence of Mind in Face of Great Danger Saves the Lives of 500 Passengers.

Nearly 500 passengers who were aboard train No. 13 on the Wabash road narrowly escaped a wreck and death near Clark station, Indiana, the other night. The train is known as the Buffalo limited, and reaches Chicago at 9:30 in the evening. Clark station is the crossing of the Wabash and the Fort Wayne railways, and is four miles east of Hammond.

A short distance out of Clark the Wabash crosses the Grand Calumet river over a huge trestlework bridge. Some repairs had been made on the structure only recently, and it was considered perfectly safe, track walkers having just patroled the bridge before the Wabash limited left Clark station. As the train, having aboard nearly 500 souls, reached the middle of the structure that spanned the Calumet the engineer heard the cracking of timbers as the middle span of the bridge sank beneath his engine. He opened the throttle to the farthest limit, and the train fairly leaped from the swaying trestlework.

The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate ones.—Robertson.

Happiness is not the end of life; character is.—H. W. Beecher.

To fight any form of truth is to foster some error.—Ram's Horn.

Adversity borrows its sharpest sting from our impatience.—Bishop Horne.

The female bookkeeper is entitled to the title of countess.—Chicago Daily News.

The worst form of selfishness is to destroy the enjoyment of others.—Chicago Journal.

He who wishes to secure the good of others, has already secured his own.—Confucius.

Negligence is the rust of the soul, that corrodes through all her best resolves.—Feltham.

Great men lose somewhat of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.—Landor.

So Polite!—He—"Won't you sit in this chair, Miss Spooner?" Miss Spooner—"After you."—Punch.

"I don't expect a bust in Westminster Abbey," said the youthful poet. "No," replied the old man. "That would be too fur reachin'; jest keep on with the writin' business, an' you'll bust nearer home!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Beryl—"Although I don't care a bit for him, Jack remains desperately in love with me." Sibyl—"Have you tried to discourage him?" "Yes; but he still loves me." "Then the only way to cure him of it is by marrying him."—Baltimore News.

His Superior Wisdom.—"When I married," said the old gentleman, severely, "I did not expect my father-in-law to contribute to my support." "Of course not," replied the daughter, carelessly. "You lacked Harold's wisdom." "How was that?" "You didn't marry a rich man's daughter."—Chicago Post.

THINGS BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

Said with the Best Intentions, But So Awkardly as to Give a Wrong Impression.

Under the caption, "The Art of Putting Things," an English author has given some very amusing examples of saying things in a queer way. One of the most unfortunate recorded attempts to escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East end curate, who cultivated the friendship of mechanics.

One day a carpenter came to him and said: "I have brought my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it."

"How good of you to remember!" said the curate. "What a capital likeness! How is he?"

"Why, sir, don't you remember?" said the carpenter. "He's dead."

"Oh, yes, of course I know that," replied the curate. "I mean how's the man that took the photograph?"

A story is told of a young laborer who, on his way to his day's work, called at the registrar's office to register his father's death. When the official asked the date of the event, the son replied:

"He ain't dead yet, but he'll be dead before night, so I thought it would save me another journey if you would put it down now."

"Oh, but that won't do at all," said the registrar. "Perhaps your father will live till to-morrow."

"Well, I don't know, sir; the doctor says as he won't; and he knows what he has given him."

A Public Need.

"Yaas, sah. De t'ing what dis eah country needs is more prisons, sah—more prisons."

"Why, Uncle Ned, there are plenty of prisons. Every state has its penitentiary and—"

"Oh, yaas, sah, I knows about de penny tenchures. Dey's penny tenchures enough, but de penny tenchure is chock full of penny rascals, an' de thousan' dollar rascals caint git in, sah. What dis heah country needs is some million dollar tenchures, and it needs 'em mighty bad."—Kansas City Journal.

"The Proof of the Pudding Lies in the Eating."

The doctors are dumbfounded, the druggists astonished, and the people excited and joyful over the wonderful cures and tremendous sales of the great Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Every case of Rheumatism—some of many years' standing—has given way to this powerful remedy. Thousands of certificates like the following can be furnished as to its value:—

George Scleyer, Publisher of the Chilton, Wis., "Volksbote," used St. Jacobs Oil for "almost unbearable pains in the back, which had completely prostrated him." A few applications cured him entirely.

Mrs. Fred Eberle, Bellaire, O., was for a long time severely troubled with Rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil instantly relieved and entirely cure her.

Rev. Dr. B. Pick, of Rochester, N. Y., suffered so intensely from Rheumatic pains that he was unable to preach. Several applications from a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil "relieved him."

F. Radder, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "Two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me of great and long-continued pain in my foot."

Messrs. C. L. Brundage and Son, Druggists, Muskegon, Mich., write:—"St. Jacobs Oil has a wonderful sale. We sold eight bottles at retail yesterday. This will give you some idea of how well it is liked in this section."

Mr. Louis Hinkel, of East Poesten, Kill, N. Y., says:—"I call St. Jacobs Oil the best liniment I ever used. It cured me of Rheumatism and pain in the back."

Herman Rittner, Manchester, N. H.:—"I have tried St. Jacobs Oil, and found it excellent. All those who have purchased it speak of it as 'simply incomparable.'"

Geo. G. Erffle, Palestine, Ill.:—I was in bed suffering from a swollen leg, I used St. Jacobs Oil, its effect was wonderful. The following day I attended to my business again."

Dr. Otto Fuls, Reading, O., writes:—"The sale of St. Jacobs Oil is constantly increasing; it is praised by everybody, and never fails to give entire satisfaction."

Rubs Off.

Sillicus—A pretty woman doesn't always wear well.

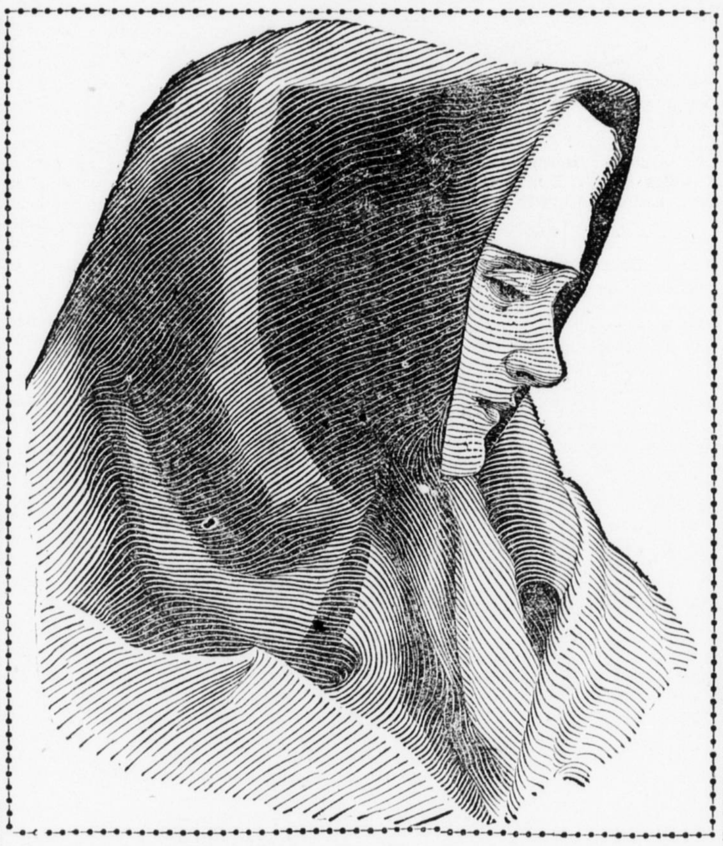
Cynicus—No; beauty sometimes rubs off.—Philadelphia Record.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Self-laudation abounds among the unpolished; but nothing can stamp a man more sharply as ill-bred.—Buxton.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh---A Congressman's Letter.



In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease, these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

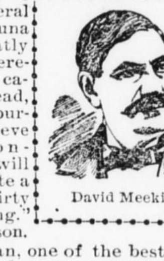
Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured." —Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman.

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:
The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:



David Meekison.

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing." David Meekison.

Dr. Hartman, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the United States, was the first man to formulate Peruna. It was through his genius and perseverance that it was introduced to the medical profession of this country.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Uncertain.

"Where shall I find something nice in oil for the dining room?" asked a stout, smiling woman of the floorwalker in a western department store. "On the third—" began the floorwalker. Then he paused and looked doubtfully at the inquirer. "Did you mean a painting or something in the sardine line?" he asked.—Boston Christian Register.

Taking a Chance.

"Do you enjoy walking?"

"Immensely!"

"Good! Then I'll take you for a ride in the country in my automobile."—Washington Star.

The Moscow asylum for children is supported by the Russian tax on playing-cards.

The Worm Turned.

He loved her devotedly. He was also bow-legged. Both facts gave him pain at times.

He passed it by with a rueful smile, when she merrily said that his affliction gave him such an arch look, and that, after all, he was a pretty good sort when you got onto his curves. He bore it patiently, when she referred to his walk at his parenthetical progress. But he rebelled, and broke the engagement, when she called her pet dog through the wicket formed by his legs.

"I may not be so overly ornamental," said he, "but I emphatically object to being made useful, so unseasonably early in the game!"—Smart Set.

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self-love of others.—Bruyere.

Libby's

Peerless Plum Puddings.

With the frost comes the appetite for heartier table dainties. Why spend time and labor when Libby's Plum Puddings are so delicious, pure, wholesome, and so easily secured? Ask your Grocer. They are among the best of

LIBBY'S
NATURAL FLAVOR
FOOD PRODUCTS

Put up in convenient size key-opening cans. Our little book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat," is free. Write for it. Libby's Atlas of the World mailed anywhere for five 2c stamps.

Libby, McNeill & Libby,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FINE SERVICE TO
MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE
NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO

Via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

FREE TO WOMEN!

To prove the healing and cleansing power of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

we will mail large trial treatment with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince any one that it is the most successful preparation known to medicine as a cleansing vaginal douche and for **the local treatment of woman's special ills,** curing discharges and all inflammation, also to cleanse the teeth, mouth, and cure catarrh. Send to-day; a postal will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents large box. Satisfaction guaranteed.
THE R. PAXTON CO., 201 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

At Least One Symptom.

Kind Father—My dear, if you want to marry a good husband, marry Mr. Goodheart. He really and truly loves you.

Daughter—Are you sure of that, pa?

"Yes, indeed. I've been borrowing money of him for six months, and still he keeps coming."—Stray Stories.

Surely Not!

Inquisitive Boarder—Yes, I've heard of the Hyfokes. Quite a fashionable family, is it not?

Cynical Boarder—Just the average fashionable family. It consists of Mr. Hyfokes, Mrs. Hyfokes and a lapdog.—Chicago Tribune.

Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.—Longfellow.

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

OWNERS OF ANIMALS

Will receive, free on application, a little pamphlet containing points from a

HORSE DOCTOR'S DIARY

by writing to Lyon Manufacturing Co., 45 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., giving name and address.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR SALE—Improved Illinois farms in the famous orchard county of

RICHLAND

26 acres one mile from town	$1,600
40 acres one mile from town	$1,000
80 acres three miles from town	$2,300
100 acres two miles from town	$5,000
110 acres two miles from town	$5,300
180 acres six miles from town	$6,540
240 acres four miles from town	$6,000
600 acres—fine old estate—adjoining city	$36,000

Every one a bargain. Send for descriptive list.
Address J. F. HYATT, Olney, Ill.

BLAIR'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

Cure indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, etc. By mail on receipt of **25 cents in stamps.** HENRY C. BLAIR, 8th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

A. N. K.—C 1947

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

Special Drive in Furs.

We are not doing much blowing these days, have too much to do to wait on our customers. But we can interest you in furs if you desire something nice for a Christmas present.

Jackets

We have a large stock and all the latest creations. We are prepared to suit you if you are looking for a Coat, Cape or Raglan. Come in and look them over.

For the Little Ones.

We have not forgotten the little ones and have purchased a stock of wraps that will protect them from the wintery winds.

Come in and we will sell you a wrap that will look better and for a smaller price than you can purchase elsewhere.

M. C. TULIS.

Pretty High Authority.

General Winfield Scott, the hero of the Mexican war, used a secretary for all his correspondence, private as well as official. Once, in the absence of his secretary, he undertook to write an order for the transferring of some provisions, and spelled "wagon" "waggon." Later, the secretary in looking through the various memoranda, etc., found the order and detected the error.

"General," he asked affably, "by what authority do you spell 'wagon' with a double 'g'?"

Scott never turned a hair as he replied without a moment's hesitation:

"By what authority? By the authority of the major general commanding the armies of the United States, sir! What better authority do you want?"

Stupid Husband of a Noted Singer.

Catalani's husband, a handsome Frenchman, was even more unintellectual than his wife—he was stupid. Once, having found the pitch of the piano too high, she said after the rehearsal to her husband: "The piano is too high. Will you see that it is made lower before the concert?"

When the evening came, Catalani was annoyed to find that the piano had not been altered. Her husband sent for the carpenter, who declared that he had sawed off two inches from each leg, as he had been ordered to do. "Surely it can't be too high now, my dear!" said the stupid husband soothingly.

Insurance Against Accident.

The usual odds laid by an accident company are £1,000 to £4 that you do not die from an accident in a year. Supposing that the whole population of the country were insured against accidents in one office, each person paying £4 and being guaranteed £1,000 in case of death by mishap, the premiums would reach the figure of £149,746,868, and the sum to be paid for deaths would amount to £14,908,000, leaving, after the deduction of a few millions for working expenses, the very respectable profit of £130,000,000. — London Tit-Bits.

Told the Truth.

Excited Fisherman (to country hotel keeper)—There isn't a bit of fishing about here! Every brook has a sign warning people off. What do you mean by luring anglers here with the promise of fine fishing?

Hotel Keeper—I didn't say anything about fine fishing. If you read my advertisement carefully, you will see that what I said was, "Fishing unapproachable."

Theory and Practice.

A chemist, expatiating on chemical science, observed that snow had been found to possess a considerable degree of heat.

A man present at this remark observed that truly chemistry was a valuable science, but he would like to know what number of snowballs would be sufficient to boil a teakettle.

His Name Obliterated.

In some country districts in Ireland it is not unusual to see the owners' names simply chalked on carts and other vehicles, in order to comply with legal regulations. Unfortunately, this custom lends itself to the playing of pranks on the part of "bhoys" maliciously inclined, who sometimes rub off the lettering and thereby gets the cart owner into trouble with the police. A case of this kind having occurred, a constabulary sergeant accosted a countryman whose name had been thus wiped out unknown to him: "Is this cart yours, my good man?" "Af coorse it is," was the reply; "do you see anything the matter wid it?" "I obsarve," said the pompous policeman, "that your name is o-blitherated." "Then ye'r wrong," quoth the countryman, who had never come across the long dictionary word before, "for me name's O'Reilly, an' I don't care who knows it!"—Liverpool Post.

Peeling a Pearl.

The lapidary was skinning a pearl, according to the Philadelphia Record. He had on gloves of a very delicate sort of kid and the glasses that he wore had lenses of such great magnifying power that his eyes through them looked as big as saucers. "I wear gloves," he said, "because the hands perspire freely in this work, and perspiration has often been known to discolor pearls. This stone was injured by the accidental dropping on it of some acid. The disaster discolored it, you see. With this very delicate little tool I am removing the outer skin, and if I find that the acid has filtered through and discolored the inner skin also I may remove that as well. A pearl, you see, is composed of concentric layers or skins, and you can, if you are a clever workman, peel it down and down until it disappears."

Knives and Tomahawks.

John Chalmers, the missionary friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and every inch a man, once telegraphed to England: "Getting in trim for next season. Ask Jones send one gross tomahawks; one gross butchers' knives. Going east; try make friends between tribes."

London was convulsed over the missionary's peculiar way of promoting friendship with the New Guinea cannibals, says a writer in the Rochester Post-Express. Chalmers had learned that no other two articles were so likely to do this. The knife and the tomahawk were popular for purposes of barter among people who would have had no use for copies of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" or cuts from a fashion magazine. The telegram was incongruous only to the ignorant.

Papa Was Seen.

She—You will ask papa, will you not? Or must I?

He—Oh, I have seen him. Fact is, he made the suggestion that it was about time for me to propose.

Life at Scheveningen.

A recent writer on Holland's famous watering place says: "At Scheveningen, if you wish to keep away from the grand suburb and eat among the old fashioned folk of the fishing village, the people of that interesting 'dorp' will give you a delicious breakfast, the staple of which will be sweet rye bread fresh butter of the finest quality and incomparable herring. If you want a real Dutch lunch, it will consist of rye bread and cheese, with a glass of rich milk. The milk has some curious and picturesque associations. In the early morning—again if you keep to the old quarters—you will see the dogs, which are universal beasts of burden in the Netherlands, dragging the little milk carts. The barrels are brightly painted and are mounted with shining brass. And, while the milk carts are going round, the maids—generally plump and swaddled in manifold skirts which give them the aspect of abnormal latitude—are bustling about with the pail and mop and that 'glazen spuit' which is one of the most cherished of Dutch domestic institutions. It is a great brass squirt with which windows and shutters are energetically sluiced."

The Conductor's Baton.

According to the investigations of a Frenchman the credit of inventing the conductor's baton belongs to Lully, the composer, who eventually had cause to regret his invention. Before he adopted the baton conductors were in the habit of pounding on the floor with their feet or clapping their hands to mark the time. Lully found it wearisome to keep his foot constantly in motion and so used a stick to strike the floor and beat time. He used a pole six feet long. One day he brought down the pole with such force that it struck his foot and made a deep wound. He paid no attention to the matter. The wound grew worse and ultimately caused his death.

After his time conductors tried more and more to improve the baton, and it was ultimately brought to its present form.

The Tricky Fox.

A gentleman while hunting near a river one winter day saw a fox run out on the ice and make at full speed for an opening in the ice where the rushing water of the river could be plainly seen from the bank, says the Scotsman. At the edge he stopped, turned, followed his tracks back to the bank and then ran some distance down the stream and sat there. Soon a dog came crashing out of the woods, baying finely, hot on the fox's trail. Now, dogs when on a chase of this kind trust almost entirely to their noses. This one was no exception. He ran along the ice, head down, and when he reached the hole he could not stop, but plunged into the water and disappeared forever. Then the fox trotted away with every sign of satisfaction.

The superiority of some men is merely local; they are great because their associates are little.

Sizerville.

W. R. Sizer and wife attended Hon. G. W. Warner's funerel at Emporium, last Saturday.

Mrs. John Wygant has just recovered from a sevare attack of quinsy.

Mrs. D. B. Morton visited in Larrabee, Monday.

Miss Winifred Maher is attending Port Allegany High School this winter.

Mr. Ezra Smith, who is meeting with great success in his school work at More Hill vissted his parents last Saturday.

The pay car stopped here Tuesday and made the rail road men feel happy.

Mr. Frank Ames has just retvrned from Lock Haven where he was examined for incraese of pension.

Miss Mulliner is teaching a very successful term of school at Shippen. She is one of Emporium's promising young ladies.

After months of thrilling hair breadth escapes, one in particular where we narrowly escaped lynching. We again are on deck and announce our self as scribe of this district.

PECKS BAD BOY.

Correspondence Courses in Agriculture.

The Pennsylvania State College has for a number of years been conducting for the benefit of the farmers of this State, Correspondence Courses in Agriculture. The present year the College is offering Courses in thirty different subjects. Each course consists of from five to ten lessons on the subject treated. While each is complete in iteelf, these courses may be conveniently arranged in groups according to the special phase of agriculture of which they treat. Arranging them in these groups, it is found that there are eight courses in General Agriculture, seven courses in Animal Industry, four courses in Horticulture, six courses in Dairying and five miscellaneous courses.

The student is repuired to report on each lesson before the following lesson of the course is sent him, in order that the instructor may judge of his preparation and ability to proceed further with the work.

Tuition is free in all of these courses, and most of them are given independent of text books, the only expense of any kind to the student being for paper on which to make his report and postage on these repors as sent in to the College. In order to abtain the benefit of these courses it is necessary that students make formal application for enrollment to the Superintendent of the Correspondence Courses, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

Caution Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the public that my wife PEARL having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting her on my account, for I shall pay no bills of her contracting.

WM HALDERMAN.

Emporium, Pa., Dec. 11th, 1902. 43-3t

Dr. Humphreys.

After fifty years Dr. Humphreys' Specifics enjoy the greatest popularity and largest sale in their history, due to intrinsic merit. **They cure the sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	**Fevers**, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	**Teething**, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea**, of Children or Adults......	.25
7	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis............	.25
8	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	**Headache**, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	**Dyspepsia**, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**....	.25
12	**Whites**, Too Profuse Periods.........	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis**, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	**Malaria**, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	**Catarrh**, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping-Cough**....................	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**.....................	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**.....................	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**, Wetting Bed..	.25
77	**Grip**, Hay Fever.......................	.25

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.

Dr. Humphreys' New Pocket Manual of all Diseases mailed free.

Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

PILES A cure guaranteed if you use RUDY'S PILE Suppository

D. Matt. Thompson, Supt. Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson. Call for free sample.

The Broad Street
Meat
Market

HOME-MADE MINCE MEAT
HOME-MADE SAUSAGE,
FRESH OYSTERS,
WEANERS AND
LIVER SAUSAGE
FRESH WALNUTS,
AMONDS AND MIXED NUTS.
FINE FLORADA ORANGES.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Geo. H. Gross.

H. C. OLMSTED

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS

We are making Christmas buying easier for every one this year by offering personal and household necessities, many of which will make splendid practical presents, at below usual price. The saving thus afforded is often large enough to cover all the nick-nacks that are on every one's gift list. The nick-nacks are here too.

Practical Giving is in Giving Practical Things. You will Find them at this Store.

Women's Skirts,
Women's Underwear,
Women's Handkerchiefs,
Women's Dress Goods,
Woman's Evening Slippers,
Women's Gloves and Mittens.
Women's Furs,

Women's Shoes,
Women's Hosiery,
Woman's Umbrellas,
Men's Underwear,
Men's Gloves and Mittens,
Men's Hats and Caps,
Men's Pants.

Men's Shirts,
Men's Overalls,
Men's Suspenders,
Men's Shoes,
Men's Rubbers,
Men's Umbrellas.

Every practical thing for the boys and girls will be found at this store.
Oriental Rugs as gifts. A fine line in both dark and light colors.

Choice Groceries

The Grocery Department plays an important part in the preparations for Christmas. The prudent housewife will make her selections early and be prepared for the holiday feasting---Here is a bargain bill of fare that will make it an easy matter to decide on what to have for the Christmas dinner. These are absolutely pure first quality groceries, the best in every way. Flour, Rice, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes; Potatoes, Corn, Salmon, Dried Beef, Roast Beef, Prunes, Mince Meat, Cleaned Raisins, Cleaned Currants, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Coffees, Cocoas, Catsups, Cereals Crackers, Gran. Sugar 25 pounds for $1,40.

H. C. OLMSTED.

H. C. OLMSTED

H. C. OLMSTED

H. C. OLMSTED

JOYS OF CHRISTMAS

Festival Should Be One of Gladness, Said the Late Dr. T. De Witt Talmage

SONGS greeted the birth of our Saviour. Angelic tongues with living fire sang the incarnation as they hovered over the hills of Judæa. The music was resonant with joy. From the hour that the Virgin laid her Babe on pillow of straw in the manger all Christendom has since that time made the anniversary of this natal day a season of gladness, a season of unbounded joy.

Wreathe the laurel, twine the bay,
Christ was born on Christmas day.

There were special reasons for these heavenly songs being sung by the celestial chorus, for there was joy in God's great heart, joy among the first-born sons of light, joy thrilling all the heavenly empire, joy that is yet to be put in the new song sung by redeemed millions around the throne of "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."

It was the music of liberty. When these heavenly hosts sang the "Gloria In Excelsis," the whole world was resting under galling yokes of oppression. Slavery was universal. Taskmasters were everywhere severe to those in servitude. Greece, Rome and Palestine heard daily the groans of those in bondage. The world was in chains. But the song of the angels rang the deathknell of bondage. The Babe was God's emancipation. His distinctive mission was to set at liberty the captives and proclaim deliverance to the bruised and crushed sons of toil. Under the mild and genial influence of our holy Christianity fetters fall off everywhere, until now in this morning of our new century there are few nations to be found that hold serfs. Glorious freedom! Triumphant achievement of the cross! Wherever it is lifted chains are broken and spiritual emancipation is proclaimed.

It was the music of hope. Until Jesus appeared all the ancient religions had offered only a message of despair. No light fell upon the grave or illumined the vast beyond. Darkness reigned in supreme, sullen majesty, and not a single star of hope gilded the future. The grave was an eternal prison. But the songs sung by the heavenly choristers on that eventful night heralded hope to a lost world. Into the soul of sinning humanity came the sweet rays of joy and peace and blessedness, and, looking down into the grave, all fear had vanished, for sin, the sting of death, was gone and canceled by a glorious Christ the Lord. They looked and beheld—

On the cold cheek of death smiles and roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awakes from the tomb.

And this is our Christmas joy that Jesus has lifted into immortal hope the graves of all our beloved friends who sleep in him.

It was the music of victory. When Jesus came, the great mass of humanity was in serfdom, and the dignity of labor was not comprehended. Toil was regarded as a degradation. Laborers were despised and all forms of manual industry held to be a disgrace. But the Son of Mary and Joseph came to teach the world a new philosophy, and by honorable industry he proclaimed the dignity of labor and taught that—

The honest man, tho' e'er sae poor,
Is king of men for a' that.

Jesus counts the beads of sweat upon the brow of every son of toil. He notes all injustice done the laboring classes, and only as his spirit prevails among men will the great conflict between labor and capital cease. But that day is coming ere long—the glad Christmas of ages—

When man to man the wide world o'er
Shall brothers be and a' that.

—Christian Herald.

MEXICAN CUSTOMS.

Visiting and Giving Presents the Features of Yuletide.

A series of festivities beginning nine days before Christmas and ending on Christmas eve marks the Yuletide celebration in Mexico. In a circle of friends it is arranged that nine visits shall be paid to nine different houses. Each evening's gayety begins with prayer and the lighting of candles. These are followed by the presentation of a gift from each guest to the host or hostess of the evening. The first evening's gift is of small worth, but the value of the offering increases with every succeeding evening. That there may be nothing unfair in the distribution, the recipient of the first evening's offering one year becomes the last the following year. After the presentation there are dancing and supper. At midnight the candles are extinguished.

No two evenings' entertainments are exactly alike save in the offering of prayers, the lighting of candles and the presenting of gifts. On Christmas eve, a few minutes before midnight, all proceed to church to hear the midnight mass, and this ends the Christmas celebration for the year.—New York Tribune.

The First Christmas Tree.

The Christmas tree was first heard of in England about 1444. A tree was then set up in the middle of a pavement and decked with ivy as well as with other greens. From this use it was finally taken within the home, decorated with candles and eventually with anything which glistened and enhanced its brightness.

"Jug" Medicine.

Up in a little Vermont town they tell a story of an old nurse. She was the kind of an old nurse to be found in small towns, who comes, after much urging, to "tend" a case and who has many Sairey Gamp peculiarities.

Miss Sally, as she was called, was induced to come to the house of the sick woman and take charge. She moved in—cob pipe, batch of starched aprons, knitting and all.

After the good creature had seen the case through she said to the doctor, "Doc, kin I take my toli?"

"What's that, Sally?" asked the visiting physician who had come from the capital city and was amused and a little irritated by the old woman's ways.

"I mean the medicine," said the nurse complacently.

"The medicine!" exclaimed the doctor. "What on earth do you want with the medicine?"

No fifth wheel to a wagon was ever more redundant than left over medicines.

"I puts it in me jug," replied the old woman slowly, "and then I gives it out occasionally when there ain't no doctor nigh."

The visiting physician roared with laughter, but sobered down when the story of old Sally's "jug" medicine was explained to him. That there were not more victims to her unique methods of cure was a mystery.—New York Herald.

Antidyspepsia Diet.

"Dyspepsia would no longer be the national disease in America if the people of the country would adopt a plain diet similar to that of Norway and Sweden. Gout is unknown among Swedes and Norwegians, and the rosy cheeks and clear complexions of the young people of those countries are the result of the simple food the children eat," the United States consul at Bergen, Norway, says. "Hot rolls and white bread are rarely seen in Sweden. Knackbrode, or hard bread, is the standard article of food. It is made of ground oats and rye. There is no yeast in the bread, and it is rolled into thin wafers, which are baked and hung up where they will keep perfectly dry. Swedes eat this bread and drink milk for two meals a day and have one meal at which they eat meat and potatoes. Sweets are almost unknown. Children are allowed to eat candy only on state occasions."

The shortest people in Europe are the Laplanders. The height of the men averages 4 feet 11 inches and the height of the women two inches less.

You can look the county over, and you will not find a more complete, up-to-date line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

OUR
Fall and Winter Stock
is now in, and ready for your inspection.

DRY GOODS,
HEAVY ALL-WOOL SKIRTINGS,
READY-MADE SKIRTS,
LADIES WAISTS, ETC.

Our Notion department is full of new things, and lots of bargains. We have added MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVER COATS AND READY MADE SUITS.

J. E. SMITH,
Sterling Run, Pa.

SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue, giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions, so as to avoid mistakes. We also buy raw furs.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

Standards of Measurement.

The "foot" is named from the length of that member in a full grown man. Some say that it was called so from the length of the foot of a certain English king, but it is believed to have been a standard of measurement among the ancient Egyptians.

The cubit is from the Latin cubitus, an elbow, and is the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.

Fathom is from the Aryan, fat, to extend, and denotes the distance from tip to tip of the fingers when the arms of an average sized man are fully extended.

Diamonds Under Water.

An imitation diamond is never so brilliant as a genuine stone. If your eye is not experienced enough to detect the difference, a very simple test is to place the stone under water. The imitation stone is practically extinguished, while a genuine diamond sparkles even under water and is distinctly visible. When possible, place a genuine stone beside the possible imitation under water, and the contrast will be apparent to the least experienced eyes.

An Irish Railroad Puzzle.

A Santa Fe conductor on a Los Angeles train told a reporter of the San Bernardino Sun that his grandfather remembered a sign which was erected at a point on a double track railroad in Ireland to the effect that "when two trains meet here they must come to a standstill until they have passed each other."

Something Had to Go.

Sufferer—I can't stand it any longer; I'm going to the dentist's this instant to have this tooth out.

Scientist—Nonsense! Your tooth doesn't ache; it is only your imagination.

Sufferer—Then I'll have him pull out my imagination.

Friends.

Miss Gush—What do you suppose the result would be if we could hear what our friends say about us in our absence?

Miss Candor—I think we'd have a trifle more modesty and considerable fewer friends.—Town and Country.

Strict Attention.

"Why don't you look out at this beautiful scenery?"

"Oh, I am traveling on business and not for pleasure!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Beware of the woman who loves money more than she loves love.—Chicago News.

LION COFFEE GAMES

Christmas Games FREE
In each pound package of
Lion Coffee
from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive–50 different kinds.
Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS
Popular Bakery,
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

EVERY WOMAN
Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get
Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills
They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY PARKINSON CO., N. Y.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

Give us Time Enough

To make that portrait you intend as a HOLIDAY GIFT.

DON'T put it off too long, then expect us to get it out on time.

PLENTY of time should be given the artist if you expect an ARTISTIC PORTRAIT.

I HAVE the finest line of mountings and tolders ever see in this state.

Our Art Stock.

Beautiful Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Steel Engravings, Etchings, Picture Frame Mouldings, Artistic Picture Frames, in fact everything that can be found in a first-class ART STORE.

Pyrography Work, Burnt Wood and Leather Novelties. This is the first time anything in this line, hand-made leather goods, has been displayed in this county. Call and see the designs.

W. G. BAIR,
ARTIST AND ART GOODS DEALER.
OPPOSITE BANK, EMPORIUM, PA.

The Churches, the Poor AND THE Tragedies of New York

It's a curious development that makes New York an ecclesiastical side issue to the Aleutian islands.

Bishop Tikhon.

Bishop Tikhon, of the Aleutians, came but the other day to consecrate a new Russian church in New York. When Alaska was a Russian possession Episcopal sees were generously parceled out there. Later came a few Russians to San Francisco and they were added to the island diocese. Later still began the extraordinary immigration of Russians to New York, and the country was added wholesale to the already elongated charge of the good bishop.

The Aleutian churches are rude and small; the new church in this city gleams and shines with barbaric splendor, resembles a fine church in Russia itself, recognizes the czar as its spiritual head, and cost $140,000.

The money is in a way necessary. Wherever the Russian church is built splendor is its main characteristic. Rome has bigger churches than St. Petersburg and Moscow, but in detail no more beautiful ones; in gold and gems and jewel-set croziers and books of costly bind a poor Greek monastery will outshine the wealth of many a great city church in western Europe.

Greek and Armenian churches as well as Russian we have; the latter differ considerably from the Russian type. The Coptic church, which claims to be the oldest of all, and which is certainly most primitive, is not represented.

With rites, un-Christian New York is well provided. It has rival Chinese josses, one newly housed in a splendid joss house, gleaming with gilding but concealed behind a dingy Mott street exterior. Mohammedans worship in the Turkish quarter; Hindoo castes eat rice by all their ancient formulas on board vessels straight from the orient; theosophy is taught rather as a fad than as a working religion. Buddhism has hundreds of devotees. I have seen a dancing dervish of undoubted genuine quality going through his strange devotions in an artist's studio before a "society" audience.

The "Servant Girl Famine."

With all our huge immigration, one class of immigrants fails to appear in the old numbers. Of household servants New York suffers the greatest dearth in its experience.

The Sceptered Queen of To-Day.

The rosy Irish, English, German and Swedish lasses who for years did the household "chores" of the city are scarcely seen at Ellis Island now. When they come it is not to enter domestic service, but to enter the families of relatives. The new races—Turks, Armenians, Croats—do not bring women in such numbers, nor would they by language or training be qualified to do housework, though some few Armenian men have been trained as servants. The result is chaos.

Wages have doubled. It is not uncommon for a girl to receive $35 per month "and found" for duties requiring no especial skill. Women cooks get from $50 up, and "none to be had." Housekeepers not only expect from $100 per month upward, but they will not go to houses where less than three or four servants are kept. The "general servant" has almost ceased to exist.

This cause, with the high rents and scarcity of coal, is driving people faster and faster into family hotels and apartment houses. It is amazing, but it is literally true that, with all its prosperity, only one-seventh as many private houses were built in old New York last year as in 1890. Even the total annual cost of new private houses, in spite of such palaces as those which are being erected for Carnegie, Schwab and Senator Clark, is less than it was ten years ago.

The Cost of Living.

In such a New York house there is a "servants' hall" as big as the average parlor of a ruralcottage. In it meals are served to twice as many people as sit at the family table except on state occasions. The attic story is cut up into little bedrooms for the "help"—who are never called that!

The Servants' 'all.

A cook should be French; a valet, by all means English; so should be the other maids, if possible; even the lady's maid is English now oftener than French. This demand and the high wages paid have caused a dearth almost as pronounced in London households as in New York.

Such conditions perpetually fight against the city. They drive people out of town, where—strange to say—the servant question is now no more acute. Plenty of men doing business in New York live in the suburbs and come into town from Monday or Tuesday morning until Friday night only. The rest of the week they stay in the country. In town they go to the hotels. Here the influx of guests is responsible for some strange things. The "privileges" of a hotel are themselves worth a fortune. Aste, the horse owner, made his money from hotel boot blacking stands. The boot blacking privilege of a new Broadway hotel that is to be opened in two months is already sold to a man who pays $8,000 a year rent and fits up his own room.

Strangest of all results of the great cost of living in New York is the distance to which men "commute" for the sake of doing business here. Philadelphia is 90 miles away. Enough men live there and come into New York to work every Wall street day to be known on 'change as "the Philadelphia crowd." On the way back and forth they form a railroad club and play games of levity and interest. The trip takes two hours. In other directions no such distances are "commuted," but as much time is consumed on slower trains in reaching Port Jervis, Poughkeepsie or Greenport.

The Service of the Poor.

When life gets so complex there is more than ever excuse for trying to get out of it. A young millionaire has just made a great sacrifice to do so.

A Volunteer in the Slums.

You may have read, a year ago, of Anson Phelps Stokes entering the church and a "neighboring house." His brother, J. Graham Phelps, has just followed that example, except as to "taking orders," and will hereafter be found in the University Settlement society's house on the East side. The head worker of the settlement is Robert Hunter; before him that office was held by James Reynolds, now Mayor Low's private secretary. These men know the poor of the city as even a Tammany politician does not.

The Stokeses are zealous. They are heirs to perhaps $5,000,000 each. They are related to "Willie" Stokes, builder of famous hotels and the slayer of "Jim" Fisk; also to the elder Anson Phelps Stokes and to the Phelps family, of whom William Walter Phelps is the best known member.

Young Stokes is modest. "I'm not here because I think it my duty," he says, "but because I want to be. I am near my friends. My friends poor? Don't get that idea! People who are at work cannot be called poor. It's nothing-to-do that is poverty. I've just escaped that."

Not without an effort, I may say. It took Stokes more than a year to put his affairs in such shape that he could leave them.

The Ford Tragedy Recalled.

The tragic death of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, and his brother Malcolm will not be forgotten.

Paul Leicester Ford.

The widow of Malcolm Ford has just remarried. She is now Mrs. Leavy; wife of a wealthy young brewer. She is the daughter of a rich wall-paper maker of Brooklyn, now dead, whose great house upon Clinton Avenue was much admired for the brief time he lived in it. Poor Malcolm Ford, who was gifted beyond the lot of common mortals with grace and strength and beauty, went to his grave crazed for the lack of money; crazed by a sense of injustice because he thought he had not been fairly treated by his wife, by his father, by his sisters, by his brother.

The profits of authorship are meantime indicated by the proving of Paul Ford's will. His father was a rich man, but in the old-fashioned way, not measured by many millions. He left considerable property to his favorite son. This Paul increased by shrewd investment. His estate was appraised at $220,000; much of it was in Standard Oil and similar "gilt-edged" securities.

The elder Ford, shrewd old Scot that he was, had one soft spot in his nature. He loved literary ability. Literary work was his dream for his sons. He was an associate of Horace Greeley, a part owner of the New York Tribune. His son Paul became a historian and later a novelist. His son Worthington C. Ford became a statistician and writer upon antiquarian topics. Paul was his favorite; Paul, with his bright eyes and his tiny, distorted body.

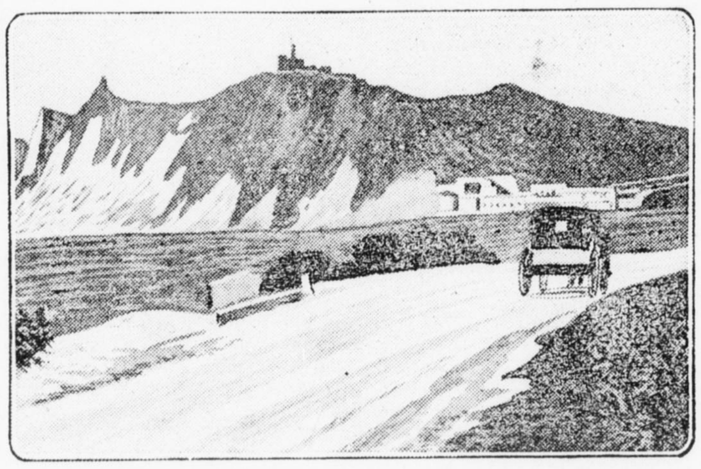
Malcolm also was not without literary ability. Unfortunately he was also the best amateur athlete up to his time that had ever stepped upon the American turf. His writings upon athletic topics did not pay as now they would.

OWEN LANGDON.

Timely Correspondence from the Nations of the World

The Smallest State in Europe.

The Italian republic of San Marino, situated on Monte Titano among the Apennines, took its rise in the sixth century of our era. The founder was a Dalmatian soldier named Marinus, who in the reign of Diocletian fled from Rome and retired with several companions to Monte Titano, where they carried on the trade of stonecutters. At the accession of Constantine, Marinus was ordained a priest, and his religious zeal led to his being styled saint during his life, and to his canonization after death. The birthday of Marinus is celebrated every year on September 3. The independence of the little state dates from the tenth century. The government of the republic consists of a grand council of 60 members, of whom 20 are nobles, 20 are burghers and 20 are rural proprietors. The center of government is in the palace, which, with the cathedral and the ancient citadel, is situated on the top of a mountain. On a lower spur rests the town of San Marino itself. Throughout the little territory, which is well cultivated, are several smaller boroughs. The supreme office is vested in two captains-regent, who hold the presidency of the senate and the administration of the country; one takes charge of the city, the other of the rural districts. In former times they were called consuls or gonfaloniers. The artillery of the state consists of two small mortars, which are used at elections and on holidays. From the six candidates for the supreme magistracy who obtain the highest vote, the captains-regent are chosen by lot before the high altar of the cathedral. When the two successful candidates have taken the oath in the great hall of the council, they are solemnly invested by their predecessors with the order of the Grand Cross of San Marino. The population is about 9,000. All citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 are liable for military service. There are uniforms, however (blue and white, the colors of the republic), only for a standing army of 60.


MONTE TITANO, ON WHICH IS SITUATED THE CAPITAL OF SAN MARINO.

Japanese Railways.

In 1870, when the government of Japan decided to construct a railroad connecting the old and the new capital—Kyoto and Tokyo—it accepted British assistance for the inauguration of the work. Although the project was devised to connect the capitals, the necessity for having railway communication between the present capital and its seaport, Yokohama, and also between the former capital and its seaport, Kobe, caused these two lines to be built before carrying out the plan for the main trunk line. The Satsuma rebellion, which broke out in 1876, caused a suspension of activity in railway construction, and it was not until 1890, 20 years after the inception of the plan, that the railway connecting the former and the present capital was opened for traffic.

These first lines were constructed and equipped by the British, and of course followed British standards throughout, and on the main island, where these roads are, no other type than that of the English engine was even thought of for many years. In Kiushu, the large island at the south, the first railroads were built about 1881, and in the Hokkaido, at the north, at nearly the same time, the Germans constructing and equipping the former, while the latter were in charge of American engineers, who procured all their supplies from the United States. Three standards of railway equipment were thus introduced into the empire, the British having the advantage of being first in the field and of being established in the island, which, both from its size and from its excluding nearly all the important commercial cities of the empire, would require much the greatest mileage.

There was no marked change in the conditions thus introduced into Japanese railway affairs, the standards of each nation continuing to predominate in the island where they were introduced until 1897, when 125 locomotives were ordered from America for the imperial and Nippon railways in the main island, the Nippon being the most important of the private railway companies. Since that time, the importation of English locomotives has never greatly exceeded that of American, and now more than 500 locomotives of American manufacture are in daily use in Japan, where the entire number of all kinds is not far above 1,200. Considering the great advantage which England had at the start, this is a very good showing indeed, and it is especially creditable in view of the prejudices American manufacturers have had to overcome.

Of the private lines, the Kiushu and the Sanyo railways are next in importance to the Nippon, and these were the first after the Hokkaido to order locomotives from America. A representative of the Sanyo railway stated that the principal reasons for preferring American engines are the lower price and shorter time required for filling orders. He added that, at first, the engineers being accustomed to the English locomotives, and not understanding the management of the American engine, found that the latter consumed more coal; but since the drivers have become accustomed to the use and treatment of the American locomotive, they find no material difference in this respect. The tire of the American locomotive has proved more durable, and they recognize advantages in the sight-feeding lubricator, the air valves for the cylinders, and the more comfortable driver's cabin. On the other hand, the boilers are more apt to leak than in the English engine.

On Kiushu island, about 50 German locomotives were supplied at first, but the use of the German engine in Japan practically stopped there, as very few have been brought from that country since, and the small volume of business they still hold in this line is said to be due to the employment of German engineers at the government iron foundry at Wakamatsu.

E. C. BELLOWS

German Bicycle Exports.

The German export of bicycles for the year 1900 was $2,500,000. This figure is exceeded by the English export for the same year, which was $2,570,000; and by the American export, which was $3,070,000. Germany had, however, made a gain, for her exports in 1899 were but $2,785,000, while the English were $3,213,000 and the United States $4,807,000. During the year 1901, Germany rose to the head of the list, with an export of $2,927,000, while England came next with $2,808,000, and the United States had only $2,595,000. These figures include complete bicycles as well as parts. Of particular interest is the decline in the American export, which in 1898 amounted to $7,150,000, or as much as the combined exports of England and Germany. The explanation of this decline is found in the strong restriction of the European market. In 1898, Europe took $5,236,000 worth of bicycles from America; in 1901, only $1,475,000, of which $500,000 were taken by England and about the same amount by Germany. During the first six months of 1902, the German export shows a further gain, the total being $2,332,000, or an increase of $500,000 over the same period of 1901. Most of the countries of Europe are reported to have imported more German bicycles during the first six months of 1902 than either English or American wheels.

J. F. MONAGHAN.

Depression in British Shipbuilding.

The shipbuilding trade of Great Britain is comparatively stagnant this winter. The tonnage of merchant ships in course of construction within the kingdom is less than at any time since 1897. Then, the quantity of work on hand had for a long time been fluctuating between 600,000 and 800,000 tons. In the fall of that year an improvement began, which led up to a tonnage of 1,414,120 a year ago. There has since been a steady decline, to 1,000,714 tons at present. The regularity of the decrease—about 40,000 tons a month—is striking. Several thousand employes have been discharged from the shipyards during the last two months.

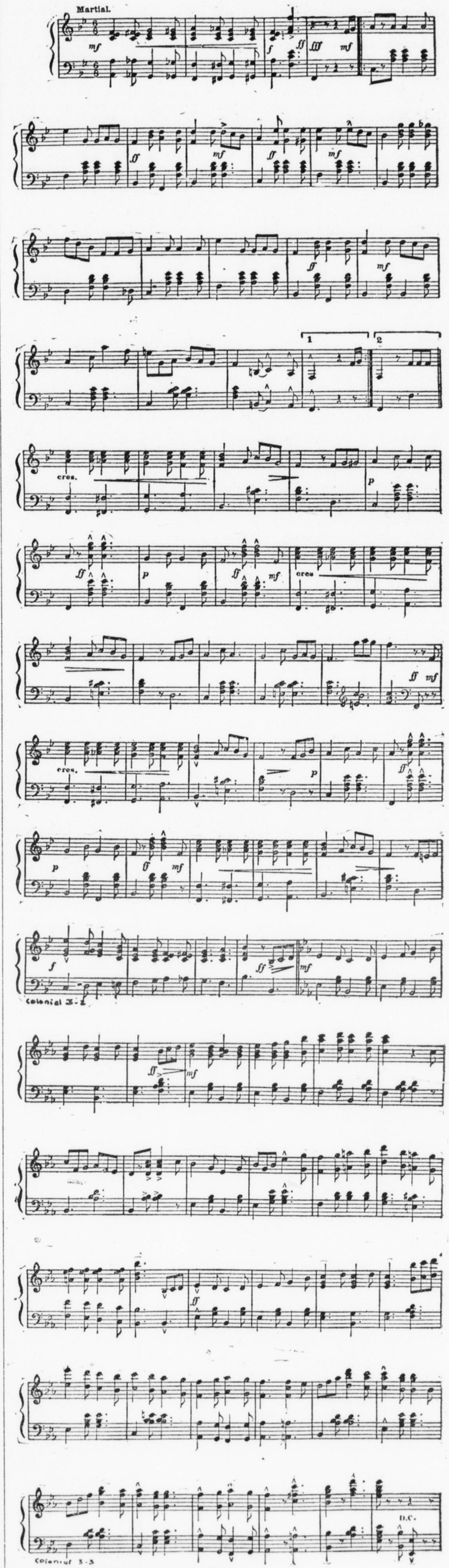
F. W. MAHIN.

Suicide and Civilization.

The prevalent belief that suicide is a product of the higher civilization is contradicted by the fact that in India suicides by opium are committed by the natives for the most trivial reasons, even children destroying themselves after being scolded, and wives because husbands complain of their dinners. There are no regulations for the sale of poison, and anybody can go into a bazar and buy as much as he wants.

THE COLONIAL TWO-STEP

WRITTEN BY PAUL B. ARMSTRONG.



Copyright, 1897, by Paul B. Armstrong.

Through Service from Paris to Pekin.

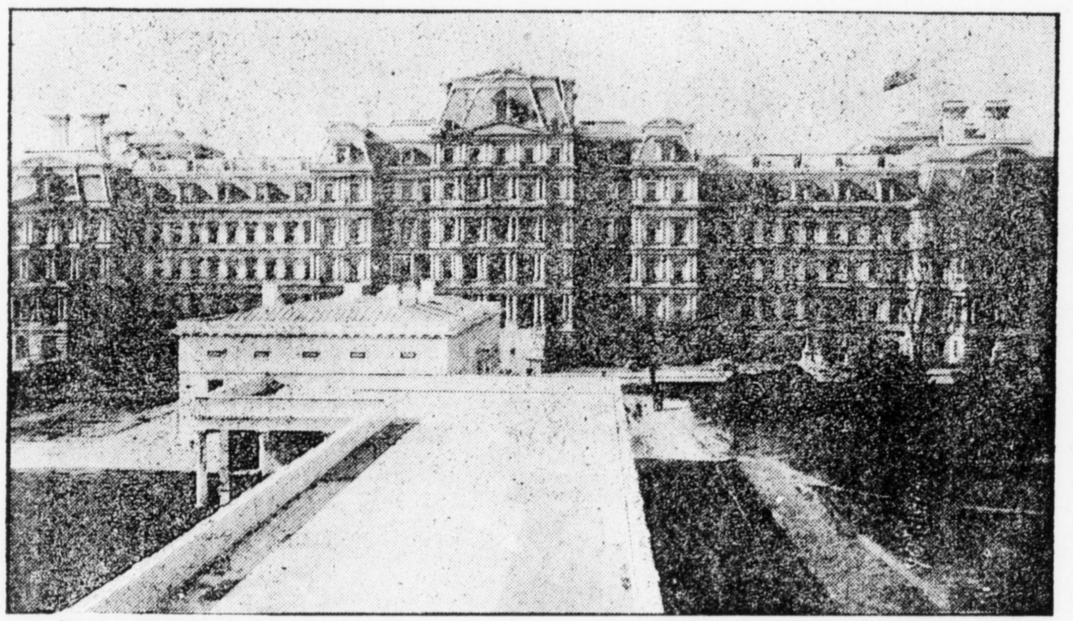
Some days ago, the directors of the Nord, Ouest and Orleans railway companies of France, and representatives of Belgian, Dutch, German, Austrian and English roads met at Paris, in order to make arrangements for a through train service from Paris to Peking. It was shown at this meeting that the trip could be made by way of St. Petersburg and Siberia in 18 or 19 days, while the sea route, either by the Suez canal or the Atlantic and Vancouver, requires from 32 to 33 days. All that seems necessary at present is an arrangement of time-table connections and the selection of cities in which through tickets may be purchased. It is said that through tickets will be delivered at both Havre and Cherbourg, and transatlantic companies will be able to state before boats leave New York whether or not connection will be made with through trains to the orient. The same arrangement will be made for the daily service between Southampton and Paris.

It was also decided at the recent meeting to form a combination with the trans-American and transpacific lines, so that round-trip tickets from New York to Peking could be sold at the former city, with the privilege of going by the Pacific and returning by the transsiberian route, or vice versa. The time required from New York by either route is about the same.

THE REJUVENATED WHITE HOUSE

NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICE AT WASHINGTON.

EVER since last June the white house has been all cluttered up. The president and his family moved into a handsome old residence on Executive avenue, about a quarter of a mile distant from the white house, and there they made their home until a little over a month ago. In the meantime the white house has been in the hands of busy artisans and artists.

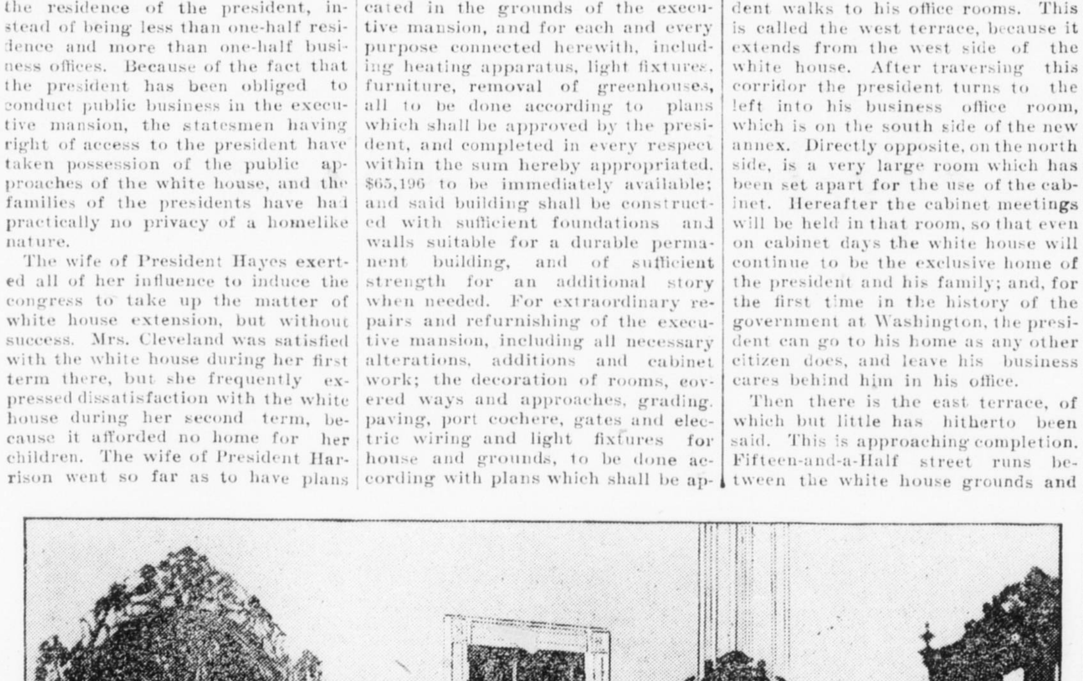


[Copyright, 1902, by Clinedinst.]

MAGNIFICENT VIEW FROM WHITE HOUSE,
Showing Grand Esplanade, New Executive Office and State, Navy and War Building.

For many years the presidents and their families have felt that the white house should be remodeled and improved, so that it might become the residence of the president, instead of being less than one-half residence and more than one-half business offices. Because of the fact that the president has been obliged to conduct public business in the executive mansion, the statesmen having right of access to the president have taken possession of the public approaches of the white house, and the families of the presidents have had practically no privacy of a homelike nature.

The wife of President Hayes exerted all of her influence to induce the congress to take up the matter of white house extension, but without success. Mrs. Cleveland was satisfied with the white house during her first term there, but she frequently expressed dissatisfaction with the white house during her second term, because it afforded no home for her children. The wife of President Harrison went so far as to have plans drawn for the extension of the white house, and she had assurances from senators and representatives that her plans should receive congressional consideration. But she did not live until the conclusion of her single term in the white house, and the plan lapsed.



[Copyright, 1902, by Clinedinst.]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BEDROOM,
One of the Choicest Apartments in the Reconstructed White House.

President McKinley exerted a greater personal influence upon the congress than any president this nation has known for more than a generation. Long before he became president he was familiar with the white house and its requirements. He determined to have it improved, and the congress cordially cooperated with him. It was upon his personal recommendation and request that the congress, by act approved June 6, 1900, made an appropriation of $6,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary, for continuing plans for extending the executive mansion, for completion of drawings, model and specification, and for each and every purpose conected therewith."

President Roosevelt did not permit the work to flag. He took up the work where McKinley left it, and continually kept it before the senators and representatives, so that the congress ultimately made ample appropriations for this important work. The sundry civil appropriation bill, approved June 28, 1902, contained a total of $565,641, as follows:

"For care, repair and refurnishing of executive mansion, to be expended as the president may determine, $25,000. For a building to accommodate the offices of the president, to be located in the grounds of the executive mansion, and for each and every purpose connected herewith, including heating apparatus, light fixtures, furniture, removal of greenhouses, all to be done according to plans which shall be approved by the president, and completed in every respect within the sum hereby appropriated, $65,196 to be immediately available; and said building shall be constructed with sufficient foundations and walls suitable for a durable permanent building, and of sufficient strength for an additional story when needed. For extraordinary repairs and refurnishing of the executive mansion, including all necessary alterations, additions and cabinet work; the decoration of rooms, covered ways and approaches, grading, paving, port cochere, gates and electric wiring and light fixtures for house and grounds, to be done according with plans which shall be approved by the president, $475,445, to be immediately available."

As soon as that appropriation had been made and the money was available, the president rented the building which was known as "the temporary white house," and occupied it during the summer months, when he was in Washington, but he wisely managed to be absent a goodly portion of the time, until the condition of his wounded knee required him to come back to Washington and be quiet. For the first time in his life he was obliged to be quiet and restful, but his wound healed rapidly, so that he was in the midst of strenuous effort sooner than his surgeons had anticipated. It was from this "temporary white house" that he was taken in an open carriage and driven along the line of the Grand Army parade, so that all of the old veterans of the union armies had an opportunity to see and cheer their president, although he was unable to stand up and give them the reception and grand review which both he and they had anticipated for so many months.

Well, the work on the president's offices became so far advanced that he was able to take possession thereof early in November, although considerable finishing work remains to be done. The first thing to be noticed about this innovation is the absence of pedestrians and carriages from the white house grounds. The great semi-circular driveway, which was formerly always in use by the public, is left for the use of the family of the president. Statesmen and others having business with the president go down Sixteenth street, the thoroughfare between the state, war and navy building, to the white house annex, ascend a dozen stone steps, and enter the new office apartments. There is a large reception hall where there are always watchmen, messengers and a policeman. The offices of Secretary Cortelyou and his assistants are first approached from this hall, but the offices of the president are reached only through the corridor leading towards the white house.

Between the white house and the office annex there is a handsome terrace, forming a corridor about 150 feet long, and through this corridor the president walks to his office rooms. This is called the west terrace, because it extends from the west side of the white house. After traversing this corridor the president turns to the left into his business office room, which is on the south side of the new annex. Directly opposite, on the north side, is a very large room which has been set apart for the use of the cabinet. Hereafter the cabinet meetings will be held in that room, so that even on cabinet days the white house will continue to be the exclusive home of the president and his family; and, for the first time in the history of the government at Washington, the president can go to his home as any other citizen does, and leave his business cares behind him in his office.

Then there is the east terrace, of which but little has hitherto been said. This is approaching completion. Fifteen-and-a-Half street runs between the white house grounds and the treasury department; and this street will hereafter be utilized as never before, on all state occasions, because the east terrace will be the entrance to the white house for diplomats and all others on grand official occasions. This east terrace is built in pure Doric stlye, with a splendid colonnade on the south side. A semicircular driveway will enable visitors to drive under cover here, and give their wraps to careful attendants, who will place them in marked lockers which are built in the north walls of the terrace. Along the colonnade there is a promenade leading to the white house basement entrance, where a large luxurious elevator will lift visitors to the main floor of the building. The east terrace will be completed by the close of this year, according to contract, because immediately after the New Year's reception the social functions will begin and continue until the Lenten season.

SMITH D. FRY.

THIS EARTH OF OURS

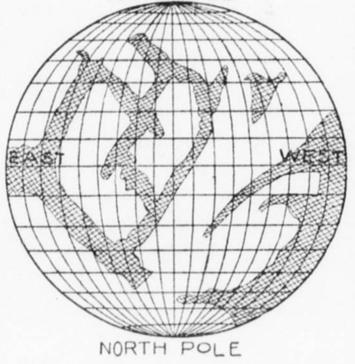
It Is the Most Desirable Unit of the Solar System.

Its Atmospheric Conditions and Lighting Facilities Are Far Superior to Those of Any Other Planet.

EVERYBODY is interested more or less in the earth on which he lives and the planets which the discerning eye discovers in the heavens. To demonstrate their various revolutions is the pleasant task of the astronomer who, to the average individual, is a person to be envied and honored.

Prof. Schiaparelli, the famous Italian astronomer, has recently completed a protracted study of the planet Mercury and has succeeded in charting its surface. He finds that Mercury is the only planet which is heavier than the earth. Taking the density of the earth as 1, that of Mercury is 1.26. No other member of the solar system, not even the sun itself, can compare with our globe in weight. Jupiter, the largest of all the planets, is 1,400 times as big as the earth, but only 300 times as heavy. Mercury holds the two records for being heaviest, bulk for bulk, of all the planets, and of being nearest to the sun. But in all other respects the earth beats it. Mercury is only three times as large as the moon. It has little or no atmosphere, and, consequently, equally little water. Moreover, it seems fairly certain that it no longer revolves on its axis like our planet, but resembles the moon in turning one face always towards the sun. If you put down the figure 6, and add after it 21 noughts, you have the approximate weight in tons of the world we live and work in.

Venus, and not Mars, is the nearest of all the planets to ourselves. It also resembles the earth nearly in size and weight, and during its occasional transits across the sun's disk we can see its atmosphere. Mars is nearly 50,000,000 miles farther from the sun than the earth, but it is so much less hidden by clouds that we can tell more about its shape and make than about any other members of the solar system. Out of 100 square miles of our earth 72 are water and 28 are land.



MAP OF THE PLANET MERCURY.
(Made from Photographs Taken by Prof. Schiaparelli.)

In Mars water is so scarce that it is probably hoarded with great care; and the atmosphere so thin that its inhabitants, if any, must be provided with oxygen cylinders like those used by balloonists. Mars has two small moons, and therein it excels Mercury and Venus, which have no such light-giving satellites.

Jupiter is so covered with ever-changing bands of cloud that practically nothing is known about its surface. Its atmosphere must be thousands of miles deep, so that the inhabitants, if any, can never see the sun, which makes it certain that no creature belonging to this earth could live there at all. Jupiter also is a great sufferer from storms. Wind which blows 90 miles an hour on our planet levels everything before it. On Jupiter a 200-mile breeze is of common occurrence and blows for weeks at a time, as we can see by the movements of the clouds. Jupiter has four moons, but as they shine only with reflected sunlight the four together give only one-sixteenth as much light as our own moon.

Saturn is destitute of animal life. It is 745 times as large as this earth, but weighs only 90 times as much. It is, in fact, only three-fifths as heavy as its bulk of water. Anyone moving to Saturn, therefore, from this earth would be unable to keep afloat, even were he the best of swimmers. Saturn evidently is in a liquid condition, for astronomers watching this planet have noticed that it constantly changes shape. One side of it will bulge out as much as 400 or 500 miles. On this earth we get just 90 times as much heat and light as Saturn has from the sun, and all of Saturn's moons, eight in number, cannot make up for the deficiency, for their combined light is but one-sixteenth that of our satellite.

Uranus and Neptune are so far away that our knowledge of them is limited. Uranus must, indeed, be a dreary place. Its year is 84 of our years; its axis slopes much, and its winters, at least 42 years long, must be appalling. At the height of summer the sun looks about 1.390th as big as it appears to us. Neptune is so far from the center of the universe that to it the sun appears as a star does to us.

All of which goes to show that this earth of ours is, after all, a most desirable place to live on.

Sound Teeth Are Scarce.

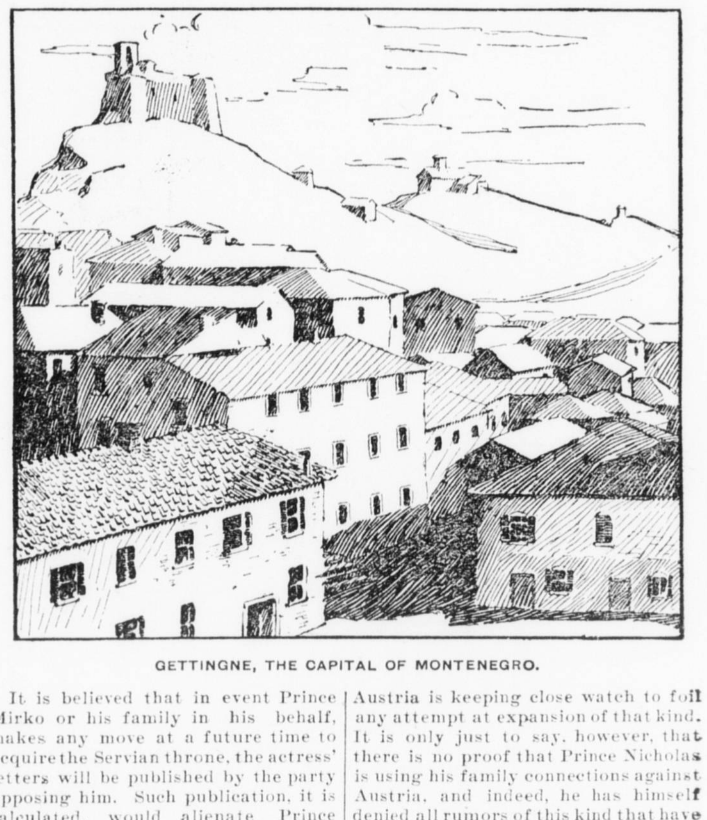
A German dentist at Crefeld examined 5,300 school children, and found that only 4.37 per cent. had sound teeth.

Montenegro and Its Place in European Politics

ODD COLLECTION OF EVENTS THAT MAY PREVENT THE ASCENSION OF PRINCE MIRKO TO THE THRONE

A CURIOUS report comes from Austria concerning Prince Mirko, of Montenegro, whom some Servian politicians have favored as a candidate for the Servian throne, to succeed King Alexander, at his death, in event of his leaving no heir. The story is to the effect that the young Prince Mirko, who gets the basis for his possible claim to the Servian throne from his marriage last July to Natalie Constantinovitch, daughter of the grand uncle of the Servian king, had an "affair" with a Servian actress previous to his marriage. Among the numerous letters which he wrote her were many containing slighting references to his neighbors, the Servian people, and some especially hard "raps" for the German emperor and the Russian czar.

Upon his marriage into a Servian family Prince Mirko grew apprehensive that his letters to the actress might be discovered, and so he dispatched a trusted adjutant to buy them back. The actress willingly sold them; but the adjutant, who was himself a Servian, had no sooner secured the letters, so the report goes, than he turned them over to the Servian government or at least allowed printed copies to be made. For this he received a large sum of money.



GETTINGNE, THE CAPITAL OF MONTENEGRO.

It is believed that in event Prince Mirko or his family in his behalf, makes any move at a future time to acquire the Servian throne, the actress' letters will be published by the party opposing him. Such publication, it is calculated, would alienate Prince Mirko's friends and ruin his prospects.

Prince Mirko is the second son of Prince Nicholas, ruler of Montenegro—smallest of the Balkan states. He is a young man of unusual talent. Like his father, who has written many poems and poetic dramas, mostly inspired by his country's politics, Prince Mirko is a poet. He is also a musician of distinction; and one of his compositions was performed some months ago in Rome. He is 23 years old.

It is not unlikely that Prince Mirko will be one of the most important figures in the Balkan state politics at some future time. Since he is a very accomplished young man, there is a good chance that his early indiscretions will be overlooked by the Servians if it comes to the point of choosing between him, Prince Peter, the Karageogevitch claimant, and some peasant boy whom King Alexander may adopt.

Some Servian politicians are disposed to favor Prince Nicholas, the ruler of Montenegro himself, as successor to the throne. But Prince Nicholas is a man of 60, while King Alexander is not yet 30. The Servian throne may not be vacant until long after the death of Nicholas. Prince Nicholas will be succeeded in Montenegro by his first son, Prince Danilo, so that those Servians who favor a union of Servia and Montenegro may turn their eyes upon Prince Danilo as the Servian successor. But one great drawback to the hopes of these Servian politicians is found in the fact that Austria-Hungary would never permit such a union of the two Serb states if she could help it. She would regard it as a serious menace to her political equipoise, particularly as the union, forming as it would, a united kingdom of Serbs across her possessions, might attract the Serbs of Austria and Hungary, and thus become an exceedingly strong and powerful Serb nation.

In spite of Austria, however, the union of Servia and Montenegro will always be an imminent possibility until it is accomplished. They were one country of old, and they and many of their subjects long to have them united again. They are one and the same people, and there are close family ties between the ruling dynasties of the two states. Even Prince Peter Karageorgevich, whose family is the active rival of the Obrenovich family (of whom King Alexander is the ruling representative) is no other than a son-in-law of Prince Nicholas, he having married one of the latter's seven daughters, who, however, is now dead.

Those seven daughters, by the way, have been the making of Prince Nicholas and also the financial undoing of the nation. Prince Nicholas is a personage of importance in Europe. He is strong politically out of all proportion to the size of his nation or the strength of his army. His power lies in the fact that his daughters have contracted fortunate marriages in foreign courts. By the marriage of one daughter the king of Italy is numbered among his sons-in-law. Two of his daughters married into the Russian imperial family and one was espoused to Prince Francis Joseph, of Battenberg, who was one of Queen Victoria's particular favorites.

Prince Nicholas is therefore regarded by some who are wise in royal intrigues and policies as a living link between Italy and Russia. He is even credited with the ambition to break the triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, by creating a bond between Russia and Italy. This alliance might favor his own interests against Austria, for little Montenegro would then have two great nations to support her contentions. What Montenegro desires besides the union with Servia is a greater and more certain base on the Adriatic sea, and Austria is keeping close watch to foil any attempt at expansion of that kind. It is only just to say, however, that there is no proof that Prince Nicholas is using his family connections against Austria, and indeed, he has himself denied all rumors of this kind that have come to his attention.

Nevertheless, on account of all this social and political prestige, Prince Nicholas and his country have been under peculiar embarrassment. It costs money to entertain royalty, to go upon visits to other courts, and otherwise to "keep up with the procession." And Montenegro is very small, very mountainous, very unproductive, very poor. It is called the Black mountain and is little more than a series of limestone hills, snowcapped. Agricultural patches are small and the people have to be very frugal. The country is generally regarded as a barren and rocky waste — as one writer says, "a veritable nest for eagles and falcons." The nation is chiefly strong because of its impenetrable position in a geographical way. The history of the sturdy little state is thrilling. Time and again its warriors have been able to repel much superior foes because of the effectiveness of their highland barriers. During the Turkish invasion that swept over Servia that portion of the then united Serb state known as Montenegro alone withstood the attack. It was stubbornly defended and held. A government was established there; and when Servia threw off the Turkish yoke Montenegro remained a separate state. It might ever have remained inaccessible. But the descendants of its famous Ivan the Black have intermarried with aliens, and thus all Europe has free access.

Cettingne, a curious little mountain village of 1,500 inhabitants and with one long crooked street, is the capital of the principality. There the nobility of Europe are entertained and the mountaineers are struggling under the burden of paying for it. Montenegro has recently passed through serious financial straits, and it is said that at one time on the return of Prince Nicholas from abroad there was not £20 in the treasury. Small as the nation is, too, European countries send salaried ambassadors there, and not a small portion of Cettingne is made up of the foreign representatives and their families.

Altogether the peculiarly impenetrable geographical position of the country from which Prince Mirko comes is only exceeded by the peculiarly impenetrable position of his family in the royal social circles of Europe. Both the nation and the royal family are among the most unique in the world.

$10,000 Display of Christmas Goods. Largest Stock We Ever Had.

FURS! FURS!

Our very large stock of Furs, comprising Martin, Nutria, imitation Tiger Hair, Isabella Fox, imitation Beaver, and many other varieties, ranging in price from $1.35 to $16.00, former prices $2.50 to $25.00. Also Fur Capes, ranging in price from $17.00 to $25.00. A bargain in these goods, which is the largest variety ever seen in this county. The time for bargains is now.

THE FAIR

EMPORIUM, PA.

H. A. ZARPS & Co.'S

WONDERLAND.

Coats and Capes for Ladies and Children.

Consisting of Monte Carlos and new Coats and Jackets, a popular style which combines some of the merits of both the long and short Jackets, made from the American Woolen Mills Kersey, in all desirable shades with velvet corded collar and artistic design. Ranging in price from $3.75 to $30. Jaunty close fitting Jackets, all shades and made from the best English Kersey. Price now, $7.00 to $14. Desirable bargains these are. Children's Coats, in all fashionable colors and shapes, from $2.00 to $8.00. This is the greatest line of bargains for the little ones we ever had.

LEADERS IN HOLIDAY TRADE

TAILORED SUITS.

The beautiful Ladies' tailor-made suits in Broadcloth, Vinetians, Cheviots and Basket Cloth. New shapes and the very latest. We will rush them through at bargain prices to reduce stock—$6.75 to $25.00.

Tailor made skirts that fit and are stylish. Also a few popular walking skirts. Big bargains. We must close them out.

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

Full line of Silver Novelties, comprising Tea Sets, Ladles, Spoons, Knives, Bon-Bon Boxes, and hundreds of beautiful and desirable pieces of silver. In Jewelry we have everything to please. Diamond Rings, $50 to $200.00, if you want them.

Come and see our handsome assortment and get our prices, which are far below the ordinary on same quality goods.

SILK AND WOOLEN.

We have a large variety of Silk and Woolen Dress Patterns; also Waist Patterns. A large variety of Silk, Flannel and Velvet Read-made Waists in all colors and styles. They are beauties and greatly admired. Prices, Silk patterns from $2.00 up. Woolens, $1.75 up. Ready-made Waists, $1.00 to $8.00.

CHINA AND GLASS.

We have the most beautiful as well as the largest stock of China and Glassware. Full sets and pieces by the hundreds, yes thousands. No larger assortment ever seen here or in this section of the state.

We pride ourselves on this variety. Bisque ornaments; Lamps, for the parlor or study.

GAMES AND TOYS.

It is simply out of the question to mention what we have in this department, as the public well knows, we always care for the wants of the little ones. No matter what you want in this line, we have it.

DOLLS! DOLLS! From 5c. to $18.00. Doll Land is full and overflowing. Beautiful line.

To Our Customers:

We have this year endeavored to present our customers with the largest as well as the most beautiful line of goods it has ever been our pleasure to purchase. That we have succeeded we fell our immense stock will testify. Every department has been carefully looked after and we feel that this year, this popular store will be more than ever appreciated. We have certainly endeavored to give you good and stylish as well as popular goods, at especially bargained prices.

Our patrons should call early.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

PHONOGRAPHS!

We are sole agents for the sale of the Columbia Phonographs. Call and see them. The best in the market.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Our line of Books is very large. In addition to a full line of the standard works we carry a complete assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymnals. Especial pains taken to furnish the children with books.

LADY AND GENTS DEPARTMENT.

In this department, we have this Xmas time, added all that our rooms will afford. In Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Fascinators and—well just call for anything—we have it. We have a very large line of Ladies and Childrens Golf Gloves, all colors. Full line of Kid Gloves for Ladies and Gents.

PICTURES AND ALBUMS

Beautiful display of pictures just opened, ranging in price from 25c to $10.00. We have something new in Albums. Fine goods for presents.

In our Novelty Department we have Sterling Silver Ebony Brushes, Ivory Finish, and Fancy Toilet Cases, Military Brushes, Combs, Looking Glasses Shaving Sets, Music Rolls.

DRAPERY AND TAPESTRY.

We have a very beautiful line of good goods, which must be seen to be appreciated. Some rare bargains in Bureau Scarfs, Embroidery and Open Work.

SILK UMBRELLAS. This line of goods, always makes a desirable Xmas gift. We have them in Pearl, Ivory, Gold, Silver and bone handles, for ladies or gents. Ranging in price from $1.75 to $10.

We
Have
What
You Need!

To brush up and make beauti-
ul your home. The season of the
ear for such work has arrived
nd we would call the attention
f the public to our very large
ıd reliable line of Paints, Oils,
arnishes, the best in the world.
ı addition to the best paints,
e have a first-class line of De
oe & Co.'s Brushes. Get a
ove on and be prepared to paint
efore the workmen are all en-
ıged. We can save you money.

While you are painting your
ome or business place let us
lk a little with you on Bath
ıd Closets, Hot Water, Steam
anything in that line. Our
ıcreased facilities and expert
orkmen will do you good work.
on't deay until too late.

Farmers should bear in mind
ıat we handle Plows, Harrows,
akes, etc. In fact our Hard-
are, Stove and Plumbing De-
artments are up to the best.

Write or wire us, when a com-
etent agent will call on you.

urry & Coppersmith Co.

FTER THE BATTLE

Some are ..und bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. No if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

Consult
Your
Interests

AND SAVE BIG MONEY
BY ORDERING NOW

YOUR FALL SUIT

AT

R. SEGER &
COMPANY'S.

We handle nothing but the very best fabrics and on this together with first-class fit and workmanship we have built up the large patronage we enjoy.
Come in and see us.

R. SEGER & CO.

Opposite M. E. Church.

Fobert
The Tailor

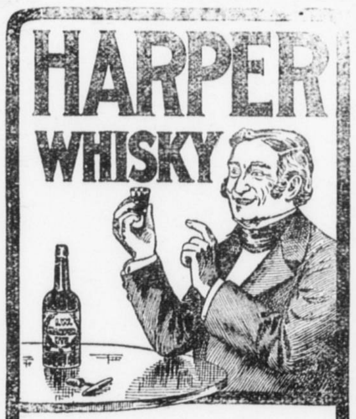
WE GIVE
AWAY A SUIT OF
CLOTHES.

To any one who can bring us a garment made as well, with fit and style better than we can turn out here.
We have the best tailors that can be found in the state and OUR PRICES will suit the customer. We get the Fashion Plates every month from the best TAILOR AND CUTTER REVIEW of the world.
Don't be afraid to to give us a trial and if you do not find our elothes as we say I will refund your money.

All Work Guaranteed

J. L. FOBERT,

Emporium, Pa.



The Aristocrat among
the Whiskies of the old
School. Without a peer.
For sale by
M. J. DOLAN.

ALL GOOD THINGS

must win upon their merits. The International Dictionary has won a greater distinction upon its merits and is in more general use than any other work of its kind in the English language.

A. H. Sayce, LL.D., D.D., of Oxford University, England, has recently said of it: It is indeed a marvelous work; it is difficult to conceive of a dictionary more exhaustive and complete. Everything is in it—not only what we might expect to find in such a work, but also what few of us would ever have thought of looking for.

A supplement to the new edition has brought it fully up to date. I have been looking through the latter with a feeling of astonishment at its completeness, and the amount of labor that has been put into it.

LET US SEND YOU FREE

"A Test in Pronunciation" which affords a pleasant and instructive evening's entertainment.

Illustrated pamphlet also free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Pubs.,
Springfield, Mass.

DR. CALDWELL'S
SYRUP PEPSIN
CURES INDIGESTION.

CHRISTMAS JOKES

Light Headed.

First Xmas Candle—I'm just burning to know when it's time for us to go out.

Second Ditto—Bosh! Twelve o'clock! You are not up to snuff.

Blessed are the babies on Christmas day. They can be put off with cheap candy.

The head of the family expends many dollars on presents and receives two handkerchiefs and a pair of mitts. Then is the time to be merry.

A Prohibition Pie.

Kansan—Come over and spend Christmas with me, old boy, and take dinner.

Missourian—Thanks! I'd be happy to, but—

Kansan—Oh, that'll be all right. My wife has prepared a good old fashioned mince pie, and I can guarantee the flavor.

Don't think of yourself at all, if you can help it, just now, but study your family and friends from their point of view and then plan your Christmas treat accordingly. A little thing that one wants is worth a dozen that we do not wish for.

It doesn't seem to throw cold water over Kris Kringle's good intentions when we turn the family hose on him.—Glens Falls Republican.

"I hear that Miss Roseleaf is going to leave the church. Do you know why?"

"Yes; she helped trim the chancel Christmas eve, and while she was laboriously tacking up 'Good Will to Men' Miss Lily White got the minister to propose. Roseleaf thought it was too underhand a performance, and so she's left the church."

Christmas Weather.

Happy all together,
Singing in the light;
It's always Christmas weather
When the
Heart
Beats
Right!
—Atlanta Constitution.

CHRISTMAS IN SERVIA.

A Santa Claus Who Receives Presents Instead of Giving Them.

In Servia they keep Christmas eve in a somewhat peculiar way. The father of the family goes into the wood and cuts down a straight young oak, choosing the most perfect he can find. He brings it in, saying, "Good evening and a happy Christmas," to which those present say, "May God grant both to thee, and mayest thou have riches and honor!" Then they throw over him grains of corn. Presently the young tree is placed upon the coals, where it remains until Christmas morning, which they salute by repeated firings of a pistol.

The national dish in Servia is pork. The poorest family in Servia will pinch themselves all through the year so as to have money enough to buy a pig at Christmas. Skewered to a long piece of wood, the pig is turned over a blazing fire until cooked, the guests watching the process with increasing interest. After dinner stories are told and songs sung. Santa Claus, who, in the person of an honored guest, is present to receive instead of to give presents, departs, after the feast, decorated with a long ring of cakes around his neck and laden with such gifts as his friends can bestow.—Baltimore American.

ON CHRISTMAS GIVING.

The Problem of Choosing Suitable Presents at Yuletide.

For melancholy proof of man's genuine incapacity we have but to turn to the belated creatures who at Christmas time write daily to the newspapers for advice. Like Emerson, they feel that a present is "due" to somebody, and, like Emerson, they are "puzzled what to give."

There is something really pathetic in a letter from a "class of boys" who want to be told what they shall give their teacher. He is thirty years old, they say, and a "remarkable mathematician." Perhaps some shadowy desire to make the punishment fit the crime prompts this last bit of information. But it is matched by schoolgirls who write: "What is a nice present for a teacher? She is a foreigner and teaches a foreign language. She is very dark and has a somewhat impatient disposition." "The Heir of Redclyffe" would seem an excellent present for this person, if only she were able to read it. But the editor is perhaps unaware of the improving character of Miss Yonge's stories. He has nothing more appropriate to suggest than a gold pen or a piece of statuary, neither of which is warranted a cure for impatience.

A married woman complains mournfully that she has to give a present to an old gentleman of eighty-two "who has everything he wants." It never occurs to her for a moment to spare him the added possession of a something he doesn't want. The utmost length her ingenuity can go is to write to a newspaper for advice. Another woman feels moved to send "some useful trifle" to a missionary, and a young man, who signs himself Jasper, has a painful emergency to face. "I know two sisters who are nearly of an age," he writes. "I wish to give them both Christmas presents. Ought I to send the same thing to each? Their tastes, I believe, are different. I know one of the young ladies much better than her sister."—Agnes Repplier in Lippincott's.

If you feel ill and need a pill
Why not purchase the best?
DeWitt's Early Risers
Are little surprisers.
Take one—they do the rest.

W. H. Howell, Houston, Tex., writes—I have used Little Early Riser Pills in my family for constipation, sick headache, etc. To their use I am indebted for the health of my family.

Japanese coiners are alleged to be flooding Korea with counterfeit cash.

A Million Voices.

Could hardly express the thanks of Hemer Hall, of West Point, Ia. Listen why: A severe cold had settled on his lungs causing a most obstinate cough. Several physicians said he had consumption, but could not help him. When all thought he was doomed he began to use Dr. Kings New Discovery for consumption and writes—"it completely cured me and saved my life. I now weigh 227 lbs." It's positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's.

Widows are not always as mournful as outward appearances would indicate.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needful before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures For sale by L. Taggart.

When a woman seeks information she goes after it in a roundabout way.

To improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion try a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. H. Seitz, of Detroit, Mich., says, "They restored my appetite when impaired relieved me of a bloated feeling and caused a pleasant and satistactory movement of the bowels." There are people in this community who need just such a medicine Fro Sale by L. Taggart. Every box warranted.

Many a farmer earns his bread by the sweat of his hired man's brow.

Saved at Grave's Brink.

"I know I would long ago have been in my grave," writes Mrs. S. H. Newsom, of Decatur, Ala., "if it had not been for Electric Bitters. For three years I suffered untold agony from the worst forms of Indigestion, Waterbrash, Stomach and Bowel Dyspepsia. But this excellent medicine did me a world of good. Since using it I can eat heartily and have gained 35 pounds." For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles Electric Bitters are a positive, guaranteed cure. Only 50c at L. Taggart's drug store.

Lots of woman haters are afraid to mention it to their wives.

A glass or two of water half an hour before breakfast will usually keep the bowels regular. Harsh cathartics should be avoided. When a purgative is needed, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are mild and gentle in their action. For sale by L. Taggart.

A very poor sort of man may be wealthy if he has the money.

It will be good news to the mothers of small children to learn that croup can be prevented. The first sign of croup is hoarseness. A day or two before the attack the child becomes hoarse. This is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the rough cough appears, and it will dispel all symptoms of croup. In this way all danger and anxiety may be avoided. This remedy is used by many thousands of mothers and has never beeu known to fail. It is, in fact, the only remedy that can always be ddpendep upon and that is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by L. Taggart.

When a tramp sees an axe it always gives him a splitting headache.

What's In a Name?

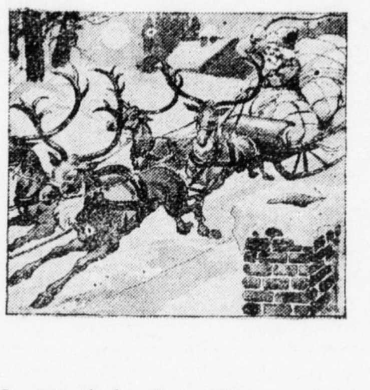
Everything is in the name when it comes to Witch Hazel Salve. E. C. DeWitt & Co., of Chicago, discovered, some years ago, how to make a salve from Witch Hazel that is a pacific for Piles. For Blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Biles, eczema, cuts, burns, bruises and all skin diseases DeWitt's Salve has no equal. This has given rise to numerous worthless counterfeits. Ask for DeWitt's—the genuine. R. C. Dodson.

A big error shrinks into noneity when placed beside a small truth.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests all classes of food, tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs. Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomach Trubles, and makes rich red blood, health and strength, Kodol rebuilds wornout tissues, purifies, strengthens and sweetens the the stomach. Gov. G. W. Atkinson, of W. Va., says: I have used a number of bottles of Kodol and have fonnd it to be a very effective and, indeed, a powerful remedy for stomach ailments, I recommend it to my friends. R. C. Dodson.

Ready for Christmas



Our stock for the holiday trade is very large. We have selected clothes that are up-to-date in style and workmanship the best. We can fit you with as good a suit, overcoat or anything else in the clothing line, as can be desired.

We have just received a nobby lot of SHIRTS and NECKWEAR and you should come in early if you want to see a handsome line.
In HATS, we are leaders and our stock is large and prices very reasonable.

If you would like a nice SUIT CASE we have it. Come in and see our stock. We are always pleased to meet you.

☞ We handle Union made goods.

Jasper Harris,
The People's Popular Clothier.

Balcom & Lloyd.

Prepared
For
the Season

We have opened and are displaying a choice line of . .

FANCY
DRY GOODS

specially selected for the . .

Winter
Season.

We have gathered such articles as
combine elegance with
utility and at

Very Reasonable
~ Prices ~

Balcom & Lloyd.

THE MAGIC OF MANSION.

Midway between the gates of Birth and Death,
Half-shadowed by Oblivion's border-wood,
Along a highway, hard with pilgrim's feet,
A house, untenanted and empty, stood.

Wealth, gilded, came, with serf and prancing steed,
To dwell therein; and gold and precious stone
Glittered from rafter unto architrave—
But Wealth was cold, and lived her days alone.

Then Beauty knocked, and, entering with a smile,
Was given welcome and a stately room;
But never sister called on Beauty there,
And all her radiance faded in the gloom.

Power breached a wall, and locked himself behind
His sleepless guards and bars of tested steel;
Beyond the help of friend, the wrath of foe,
He perished in his caution and his zeal.

The house grew old. Fame climbed an ivied wall,
And burned his deeds above the creaky door;
But all men read the words of cold neglect,
And sought for Fame in that house nevermore.

Then Love, pursued by her own fear, one night
Took refuge in the mansion lone and drear.
A fire she kindled on the hearth—Behold!
A group of fellow fugitives drew near!

They warmed themselves before the blazing fire;
They sipped the wine for years in dungeons hid;
They found the bones of Wealth and Power and Pride,
And smiled about the foolish deeds they did.

Glad voices rang in many a startled room
Where Silence dreamed her dusty dreams for years,
And laughter rattled many a shaky pane
Time's housekeeper had washed with misty tears.

And nevermore men pass that cheery house—
The young that ramble and the old that tire—
Without a cup of comfort in its shade,
A moment's chat and rest before the fire!
—Aloysius Coll, in Youth's Companion.

A Night Ride with Witches

THERE was a lull in the conversation, and then the thin man who was afraid to go home at night after a certain hour said:

"I see by the papers that they believe in witches down in West Virginia."

"That's nothing," abruptly declared the Missouri colonel; "so do I."

"Straight?" said the man who lived at the club. "Get out!"

The thin man shivered and the others laughed.

"Straight," said the colonel, "that's the word for it. If any man on earth has a right to believe in witches I have."

"Did you ever see a witch?" interrogated the little fat stock broker.

"Did I ever see a witch?" replied the colonel, disdainfully. "Dozens of them. That's not all; I've kept company with them."

"Here, here!" broke in the clubman.

"Why," continued the colonel, "when I was a lad on my daddy's farm witches were thick everywhere. They were in the house nearly every night, especially if the night was windy and dark, and sometimes they cut up high jinks. We boys often woke up on cold nights shivering and sneezing to find every last thread of the cover off on the floor. Many a time the witches ate every pie in the cupboard and all the cake and jelly. I remember once I got a pair of new trousers and I was so proud I couldn't stand still in them. Well, sir, I wore them one day, and when I took them off that night I carefully hung them on the back of a chair by my bed. When I went to put them on the next morning they were snagged and ripped. A witch had worn them.

"The witches would ride the horses and cows and even the hogs. It was a common thing to get up in the morning and find the horses tired and hungry and their tails muddy. We could tell when they'd been ridden from the witch stirrups in their mane. Frequently the cows would be so tired they couldn't give milk, and more than once I was kept awake all night by the hogs squealing and trying to get away from the witches.

"At last they got so bothersome I had to turn detective and make a study of them. Once our cows stopped giving milk. We turned them in the clover field and fed them bran and resorted to all known tricks to keep a milch cow in good humor, but not a drop could we get. They were bewitched.

"One day I followed the cows to the pasture and it turned out just as I expected. Directly an old woman came along, and as soon as I saw her I darted behind a tree. She stopped in front of the cows and, taking out a piece of broken blue bottle glass, looked at them through it, all the time mumbling to herself.

"I followed the old hag home, and, waiting for a good chance, I slipped in on her unexpectedly and made the sign of the cross, which renders a witch powerless while you are in its presence. I hit the nail on the head that time. In the corner of her rickety old shanty hung a long towel from which milk was dripping, dripping constantly into a big churn beneath. That was where our milk was going.

"I rushed at the old woman and marked a cross on her with the forefinger of my left hand, which broke the spell on our cows. Then I ran out of the door and up the road. Looking back I saw her pulling her hair and jumping up and down in a rage. That night our cows gave nearly two gallons of milk each."

"The colonel's either had too much or not enough," interrupted the stock broker.

"That's nothing," resumed the colonel; "once I was in love with a girl who was a witch. She was as pretty as a peach—soft brown eyes, dimples, budding lips, and all that. I was out hunting one day and spied a pretty young fawn with horns that looked like gold. I shot at it and shot at it and shot at it, and each time it would leap away and then look at me as though laughing. I knew it was a witch, so I went home and molded a silver bullet (out of a silver dollar I took from mother's wallet), the only kind of a bullet that will kill a witch. When I returned the fawn was gone. That evening I went to spark the little girl with the brown eyes; what do you think? Another fellow was there, and she handed me the mitten proper. I put two and two together; she was the fawn I made the silver bullet for.

"Well, I kept studying the witches and finding out more about them until I was sure anyone could be a witch and do the things they did if he only had witch wisdom. One day mother came home from visiting a widow woman who was a neighbor, and said that the widow had vowed her poor husband came to his death by pneumonia brought on by a cold caused by exposure while being ridden by witches. According to the widow the witches rode him about every other night, sometimes leaving him in the doorway where she would find him in the morning, almost unconscious, and sometimes in the stable with the horses. She declared that every time her husband went out at night they caught him and rode him about over the country. One cold, snowy morning she found him in the wagon shed all but frozen solid, and he was a witches' mount, in the flesh, at least, no more. He had a bottle in his pocket which had contained rock candy and whisky, but it was supposed that the cruel witches deprived him of its warming powers.

"That tale made a terrible impression on me, and I resolved to be present at a witches' conclave that very night. I had learned that before going out for a time of it the witches always gathered at an appointed place to recite their incantations. I had long suspected that our smoke house was one of those meeting places, and that evening after dinner I got away from the other boys and stole quietly into it and secreted myself behind a hogshead. I waited and waited, and was just falling fast asleep, when I heard some one say:

"'What'll it be to-night?'

"'A ride! A ride!' was the weird answer from several voices. I peeped out and saw 13 witches standing around the big kettle of lye in the middle of the floor, each holding a candle in his or her hand. They were so disguised with black veils I couldn't tell if I knew any of them, but there was one just the size of the brown-eyed girl, and I'm sure it was she. I could tell they were women, because their hair was loose and hanging down their backs.

"'A ride it shall be!' exclaimed the leader. 'This shall be the rigmarole for to-night. Each witch shall first touch the nose on the right side with the forefinger of the right hand; then stick the finger in the lye up to the first joint; draw it out and make a circle with it three times saying: "Around and around and around and out I go!" Blow out the candle by sneezing, and then you will arise and pass out the flue hole and alight on some object to ride. I go first!'

"The leader went through the rigmarole, sneezed out the candle, and shot up through the flue hole. One after the other went out that way until all were gone and the smokehouse was left in darkness. I jumped from my hiding place and struck a match; they had taken the candles with them. I wanted to try the rigmarole, so I began striking matches and looking for a candle. I found a piece of one on the salt barrel, lit it, and took my place by the kettle of lye.

"I touched the right side of my nose with the forefinger of my right hand, and stuck the finger into the lye up to the first joint, drew it out, and described a circle, repeating the words of the rigmarole: 'Around and around and around and out I go!' Before I could wink I sneezed, the candle went out, and I felt myself rise.

"I passed out the flue hole and alighted astride one of my daddy's yearling calves. It jumped up with a bawl and away we went across the meadow after the other witches. Up the hill we went, and down the hill we went by the dark woods to the creek. At that place the creek was fully 40 yards wide, but the mounts of the witches cleared it easily. Some of the witches were on horses and mules, some on cows and calves, and others on hogs. When exercising the witches' incantation you must not even whisper a sacred name; if you do the spell is off at once. When my little calf sailed over the creek like a bird, I forgot and exclaimed:

"'Lord, but that was a great jump!'

"Instantly the calf shot from under me and I found myself sitting on the ground feeling shaky. I—"

But the colonel got no further. The crowd positively refused to stand for it any longer, and after the "jolly" was handed around the clubman suggested that they smoke up.—N. Y. Times.

The Brave Hunter.

Five hundred have been shot to death in the Adirondacks this year. Yet people sometimes wonder, says the Chicago Record-Herald, at the bravery of men who go to war.

Sixteen per 1,000 of the British army are Mohammedans, Hindus or Jews.

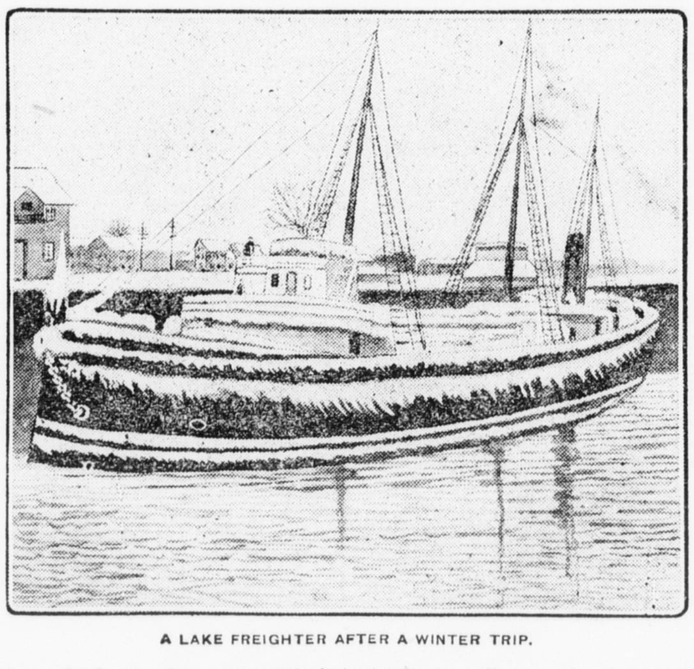
Loss of Life in Navigating the Great Lakes

THE OCEAN SEAMAN DOES NOT REALIZE THE DANGERS THAT BESET HIS INLAND BROTHERS.

AT THIS season of the year those that live on the shores of our great inland seas wonder, as they look upon the stormy waters tossing and foaming and churning most tremendously far as the eye can see, how fares it with the brave men that even in these cruel December winds are battling with the lakes. Anxiously, after some unusually heavy storm, the papers are scanned, and as one reads of wonderful escapes upon Lake Superior, that great, deep sea that never gives up her dead, one thinks the days of miracles not yet over; and when one reads, as one does not infrequently, of a brave commander the last to leave his doomed vessel, one thrills that the days of heroism and heroes are still with us.

I have been told many a sailor, and many an officer, that leads the hazardous life of a lake mariner, is what may be called superstitious; that they are given to the consulting of spiritualist mediums, clairvoyants, and such, and one at all familiar with the perils that surround these men does not feel like ridiculing them. There are moments when certainly other than man's aid seems most needful, and it may be the belief in powers occult or supernatural helps often when hopelessness would weaken the courage and make powerless the arm.

And yet, looking over statistics of the wrecks on or near the coast, published in the annual report of the United States life-saving service, one is surprised at the comparatively small loss of life. When one thinks of the fierce storms, the treacherous waters, the army of ships constantly passing and repassing, steaming along in the black night as well as the broad daylight, the reported loss of life seems small. I have before me a list of notable wrecks on the great lakes between the years 1838 and 1893, which tells of the destruction of 24 vessels and the loss of 1,942 lives. Fire was responsible for the destruction of almost half of these vessels and more than half the lives, ten vessels being burned and over 900 people killed in the conflagrations. In this list only one boiler explosion is given, three collisio are reported, one wreck noted, six vessels are entered as having floundered, one as going ashore, and one as breaking in two out on the lake. We quote in full from the report:



A LAKE FREIGHTER AFTER A WINTER TRIP.

Steamboat Washington takes fire on Lake Erie, near Silver Creek; 40 to 50 lives lost, June 16, 1838.

Steamboat Erie, burned on Lake Erie about 38 miles from Buffalo; about 170 lives lost, August 9, 1841.

Steamer Phoenix burned on Lake Michigan, 15 miles off Sheboygan; about 240 lives lost, mostly emigrants from Holand, November 21, 1847.

Steamer Anthony Wayne, from Sandusky to Buffalo, on Lake Erie, explodes her boiler and sinks; 38 killed or missing, April 27, 1850.

Steamer Griffith, from Erie to Cleveland, burned; only 30 or 40 out of 330 lives saved. June 17, 1850.

Steamer Atlantic collides with propeller Ogdensburg on Lake Erie and sinks in half an hour; 250 lives lost. August 20, 1852.

Steamer E. K. Collins, from Sault Ste. Marie to Cleveland, takes fire on the lake and is burned; 23 lives lost. October 8, 1854.

Steamer Northern Indiana, burned on Lake Erie; over 30 lives lost. July 17, 1856.

Steamer Niagara burned on Lake Michigan; 60 to 70 lives lost. September 24, 1856.

American steamer Lady Elgin, sunk in collision with schooner Augustus on Lake Michigan; of 386 persons on board, 287 lost; including Herbert Ingram, M. P., founder of the Illustrated London News, and his son. September 8, 1860.

Steamer Sea Bird burned on Lake Michigan; 100 lives lost. April 9, 1868.

Steamer Hippocampus wrecked on Lake Michigan; many lives lost. September 8, 1868.

American steamer Equinox founders on Lake Michigan, 18 miles off Point Au Sable; 26 lives lost. September 9, 1865.

American steamer St. Clair burned on Lake Superior, near Fourteen Mile Point. July 9, 1876.

American steamer Alpena founders on Lake Michigan; 69 lives lost. October 16, 1880.

Northwest transit service steamer Asia founders between Ontario and Sault St. Marie; about 98 lives lost. September 14, 1882.

American steamer Manitoba founders off Eagle Harbor, Lake Michigan; 30 lives lost. November 11, 1883.

British steamer Algoma stranded on south shore Isle Royal, Lake Superior; 48 lives lost. November 7, 1885.

American steamer Champlain burned off Fisherman's Island, Lake Michigan; 22 lives lost. June 17, 1887.

American steamer Vernon founders on Lake Michigan; 41 lives lost. October 29, 1887.

Steel steamer Western Reserve breaks in two on Lake Superior; 28 persons drowned. September 1, 1892.

Propeller Wococken ashore off Lake Point, Lake Erie; 14 lives lost. October 14, 1893.

Propeller Dean Richmond founders off Dunkirk, Lake Erie; 23 lives lost. October 14, 1893.

Propellers Philadelphia and Albany collide off Point Aux Barques, Lake Huron; 24 lives lost. November 7, 1893.

In the six years between 1894 and 1900 among many lesser disasters occurred the following: On the 17th of May a violent storm raged throughout the northwest, and many lives were lost on the great lakes; on January 24, 1895, the steamer Chicora sank on Lake Michigan, and 27 lives were lost; the following year, during a heavy storm, the Idaho was sunk near Long Point, Lake Erie, and 19 persons drowned; on December 5, 1897, the steamer Niagara foundered in Lake Erie, and 16 lives were lost; on March 28, 1899, the steamer Margaret Olwil was lost on Lake Erie, and nine persons went down.

Mr. George Ethelbert Walsh writes in Cassier's Engineering Magazine that in building up the commerce of the great lakes at first safety was sacrificed to cost; the reason being that the precautions necessary for ocean voyages was not needed for vessels engaged in the lake trade. The mistake was discovered very soon, and builders and owners agreed on the construction of practically ocean-going carriers for use on the tempestuous inland seas. Mr. Walsh reports that 90 per cent. of the vessels being built in the Lake Superior shipyards in the spring of 1898 were practically ocean-going craft; and adds that insurance men and ship owners are constantly figuring on the construction of vessels and steamers that will be even more seaworthy than those recently built.

Mr. Walsh calls to mind the motley procession that has passed over these lakes. The Indian paddling his fragile canoe along shore; the sloop and schooner of later years; then the large wooden brigs; to-day the steel freighters and the passenger steamers, great floating hotels. But to-day, as in the day of the Indian and the canoe, the skipper must be a man of courage and experience, must bear on his shoulders a heavy responsibility.

If all the mysteries of the lakes could be disclosed, what a tale they might tell! Vessels have left lake ports and no vestige of them ever returned, ever been discovered. They have been swallowed up utterly by the waters that perhaps not long after the tragedies showed a most innocent, inviting surface. Every severe storm on the lakes is attended with great disaster to the shipping, and the weather man's signals mean not a little to those employed in service on these waters. In the last decade there have been fewer accidents in proportion to the number of vessels in use, but there are still too many.

The extensive lake navigation is practically closed in winter, but considerable late fall traffic is continued often at great risk; for the sake of filthy lucre the risk being assumed in the face of well-recognized danger. Greed also accounts for the overloading of the freighters, more of which is noted in the lake than in the ocean carriers; although the blizzards that sweep over the northwest raise a tumult in the lake waters that the stormy Atlantic cannot easily outrival. Another danger encountered on the lakes is the shallowness natural to certain localities, and many a good lake vessel has not only had a hole stove in her because of unknown rocks, but also many a one has come to grief on account of the shoals.

ALL SORTS.

Somehow cut-diamond rates are always higher than the original prices.

Barely ten per cent. of the children in Brittany can speak or understand French.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

The duties on automobiles in Argentina are 25 per cent. of the declared value.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Eight varieties of bantams are being exhibited by the queen of England at a show at Barnstable.

A wall 30 feet high and 13 feet broad could be built all round England with the coal annually raised in that country.

In 1900 the total number of wage earners in the factories of the United States was 5,316,000. In 1850 it was only 957,000.

Alfred Jessup, of Brooklyn, has been selected to assist the Chinese government in the work of currency system reorganization.

The piece of flooring upon which McKinley stood when Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist, fired the bullet that caused the death of the nation's chief executive, will go to the Field Museum, in Chicago.

The Paris sweeps are having quite a good time of it just now. The tragic death of Zola has created quite a soot scare, and now there is a perfect craze for clean chimneys. Instead of inquiries about the weather, the usual remark after greeting in Paris now is: "Have you had your chimney swept yet?" and, if not: "Remember the fate of Zola."

The Petit Bleu publishes a prediction by the meteorologist, Herr Zinger, of Prague, who is of opinion that Martinique and probably other West Indian islands will be virtually destroyed by volcanic eruptions next year. He also foretells terrible eruptions in Italy. He points out that the most violent volcanic disturbances on record have occurred in years ending with the figure 3.

The principal powers of Europe are about to adjust the differences in their domestic laws on the subjects of marriage, divorce and the guardianship of minors. The only powers that have not joined in the movement are Great Britain, Turkey, Greece and Servia. France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Spain and nearly all the smaller states have taken part in the conferences and consequent plans.

OF A SCIENTIFIC SORT.

The mud eel is one of the very few creatures possessing both lungs and gills.

Ivory may be made flexible by steeping it in a solution of hydrochloric acid.

Vaccination against distemper is to be tried in the case of a pack of hounds in North Wales.

Half a dozen Peruvian mummies were recently auctioned off in London at less than $10 apiece.

A single grain of Tripoli powder contains 187,000 of the transparent flinty skeletons of dead animalculae.

Some trees are much more unfavorable to the growth of plants beneath them than are others. The worst are the yew and the ash.

A bat was found torpid, but alive, in a vault at Yatesbury church, Calne, which had been closed and sealed 106 years previously.

The tubes in the human tooth are one-four thousand five hundredth of an inch in diameter. These pierce the dentine below the enamel.

Some plants are affected by chloroform just as animals are. The sensitive plant loses its irritability in air charged with chloroform vapor.

Sir John Herschell estimates that the very largest comets, with tails often millions of miles in length, do not weigh more than a few ounces.

The hamster's pulse, which beats 150 times a minute during the summer, beats but 15 times a minute while the creature hibernates during the winter.

The brain of a child at birth weighs under ten ounces, but at the end of a year has increased to two pounds. Full growth is attained by men at about 20 years of age, and by women at 18 years.

A sanatorium has been established over the limestone caves at Luray, Va., and air from the caves is forced through the rooms. This air is free from impurities and it gives the guests virtually the air of the mountain altitudes without going there.

TRADE UNIONS.

California has 65,000 trade unionists, of whom 40,000 are in San Francisco.

Theatrical stage employes have 90 local unions and more than 4,000 members.

Of over 800,000 women employed in the German industries less than 25,000 are organized.

Chicago is the best organized city of carpenters in the country, having a membership of nearly 6,000.

The Women's Butchers' union, at the Chicago stock yards, has 600 members. St. Louis has a similar union.

Seven thousand fishermen on Puget Sound have organized a trades union, chartered by the American Labor union.

The most prominent Austrian trade union, the Gewerbe Verein, of Lowe, Austria, has decided to send a deputation to the United States in 1904 to visit the St. Louis exposition.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Over 500 miles of railway, mostly single line, are owned and worked by the Natal government.

For the first time in its history the Canadian Pacific Railway company has sent an order for locomotives to Britain.

There is one great branch of the government service where woman has yet to enter. That is the railway mail service. There are about 25,000 employes in this branch of the postal department.

Iron ore was loaded recently at the Chicago & Northwestern docks at Ashland, Wis., at the tremendous rate of speed of 5,000 tons an hour. The exact figures were 5,202 tons in one hour and eight minutes, the ore being loaded into the steamer James H. Hoyt, which is built with a special view to rapid loading and unloading.

The Chicago & Alton railway has decided that the wooden platforms around its stations must be abolished in the interests of safety and durability. They will, as rapidly as possible, be replaced by concrete. These platforms can easily be kept clean and are much more durable and but little more expensive than the old ones.

During M. Witte's journey over the Siberian railway the engineer who accompanied him so arranged that certain sections of the line were to be traveled over by night. M. Witte, suspecting something wrong, stopped the train at a small station and continued his journey the next morning. His suspicions were justified. He found the line badly built, temporary bridges, instead of permanent structures, and the stations not yet built.

The king of the Belgians has just had a railroad car constructed for his personal use which is said to be the most luxurious in Europe. It contains a kitchen, the king's dressing room, the king's bedroom, and, in the center of the car, his sitting-room. Then come the dressing room and bedroom of the Princess Clementine, his daughter, and beyond them two rooms and a dressing room for the suite. The royal saloon is entered by a fine double doorway and is splendidly decorated and upholstered.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

Beginning with June, next year, Cornell university is to relieve all its professors who reach the age of 70 during any calendar year. The retired professors will serve as special lecturers in their respective departments at a salary of $1,500 a year.

The success of the Young Men's Christian association in Japan has called into existence a Young Men's Buddhist association, modeled on the same lines and aiming to inspire not only religious but patriotic sentiments in the minds of its members.

James H. Hyslop, professor of logic and ethics in Columbia university, has resigned because of ill-health. He suffers from pulmonary trouble. Prof. Hyslop, who has been connected with Columbia for 13 years, has been prominent a long time in connection with his psychical experiments. He is a leading member of the American Psychological society.

The Salvation Army is building a large citadel in Cleveland, O., for institutional work. Total cost will be about $90,000. Already $30,000 has been paid on the building and site. An appeal to John D. Rockefeller for assistance has brought forth the response that if by May 1, 1903, $80,000 has been paid on the entire cost he will make the final payment of $10,000.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

Hat, muff and boa to match is the newest fur smartness.

The flare is entirely eliminated from the skirt of the new walking suit.

Full-blown pink roses form one of the most charming of the new band trimmings.

Some dressy winter waists are of panne velvet with elaborate trimmings of Irish lace.

Pink taffeta, mink and Irish crochet lace are employed in the making of a "dream" of a new hat.

A pretty all-white hat in French sailor shape is of beaver felt with trimmings of white grapes.

The handsomest coats are those of three-quarter length and of the "box" style, in cloth or silk, fur-lined.

Choux at the back of the neck of heavy Brussels net in black and fluffy maline in white are very popular and quite becoming.

Color combinations are to be the distinguishing mark that will separate the smart costume from the ordinary one this winter.

The taffeta waist is being replaced by that of peau de soie in the affections of women who find the former silk "too bright, too beautiful to last."

CLIPS FROM CONTEMPORARIES

The wife of the governor of New Borneo has a baby rhinoceros for a pet.

A man may become a master of men, but never a master-man.—Ram's Horn.

It is becoming quite usual for girls to take part in bull fights in Spanish cities.

A bad temper is an awkward thing to have and a dangerous thing to lose.—Chicago Daily News.

Don't make the mistake of calling every little pebble in your path your Waterloo.—Atchison Globe.

Charity does not necessarily begin at home, but it is generally expected to return there eventually with a good balance to its credit.—Indianapolis News.

SPURN RHODES' GIFT

German Students Unwilling to Accept Scholarships at Oxford.

Plans Being Laid for the Distribution of the Two Hundred Scholarships in the United States and British Colonies.

A commission appointed by Emperor William, consisting of Dr. Friedrich Schmidt, of the ministry of education of Germany, and Prof. Kielhorne, has been at Oxford making inquiries as to the arrangements for the reception of scholars from Germany, under the will of the late Cecil Rhodes. There are constantly increasing signs that it will be difficult to find German students of the best types who are willing to accept the scholarships. The German hatred of the English seems as strong among students as in other classes. It was recently resolved at a representative meeting of all the German university corps or dueling clubs, which was held at Kosen, that the members of these corporations should have nothing to do with the Rhodes scholarships. Anyone with a knowledge of German universities will appreciate what this means.

Dr. George R. Parkin, the commissioner who is charged with the distribution of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships in the British colonies and the United States, has returned to America from England. "There are some 200 scholarships to be distributed in the states and colonies," said Dr. Parkin.

"I have been at Oxford for several weeks trying to get the wishes of the Oxford authorities as to the manner of distribution. There are 21 colleges at Oxford, and each wants such scholarships as are awarded it to come under its own peculiar rules of entrance, and so forth. Some prefer to have post graduate and others undergraduate scholarships. For the next year I shall be kept busy visiting and consulting with the leading educators of the states and colonies as to the best methods of selecting candidates for the various scholarships. Each of these scholarships carries with it $1,500 a year for three years, and it is an interesting question just what classes of men are going to apply for them. The first beneficiaries will go to Oxford in the fall of 1904, consequently the final awards will be made early in that year."

WANTS MORE CRUISERS.

German Fleet Society Presents Figures Showing Need of a Larger Navy.

The German Fleet society, to which Emperor William and nearly all the cabinet ministers, naval officers and others high in the government service belong, has sent its several members, through the society's monthly publication, a statement of the considerations which make necessary the building of more cruisers for service abroad, especially in Central and South American waters.

The communication deals with German trade relations there and goes seriously into the amounts of the present capital invested and the future possibilities. It does not contain the least trace of jingoism, but concludes with a carefully phrased paragraph saying that "Germans must make up their minds whether the business already created shall be protected and extended or permitted to languish. If the former alternative is accepted the navy must be increased by sufficient cruisers to adequately protect trade."

WARDROBE OF NOTED POET.

Gabrielle d'Annunzio Owns Seventy-Two Shirts and Other Articles in Equal Profusion.

A Neapolitan paper publishes an inventory of Gabrielle d'Annunzio's wardrobe. He had 72 shirts, 12 dozen pairs of socks of various kinds and 24 dozen pairs of quiet tinted silk underwear, evening suits, smoking coats and smoking jackets innumerable, 48 pairs of gloves for walking and 24 pairs for evening wear, three silk mufflers, 12 walking sticks, eight umbrellas of violet hue, ten green parasols, 20 dozen handkerchiefs, 150 cravats of resplendent and varied hues, ten waistcoats, 15 pairs of walking shoes, two pairs of slippers, "soft, silent and tremulous," three revolvers, a dagger, a box of perfume, and one lapdog.

A Missouri Woman's Wants.

A woman is advertising in one of the Missouri papers "for a home in a family where there are no children, no washing, and good wages." She should explain, says the Chicago Record-Herald, whether she will be satisfied with Brussels carpet in her room, or whether she prefers oriental rugs.

Time to Wake Up.

A Philadelphia man died the other night while suffering with nightmare. Really, says the Chicago Record-Herald, the people of Philadelphia ought to wake up.

Quick Time on Down Dip.

A mile a minute is pretty fast, says the Chicago Record-Herald, but some of the flying machine inventors have beaten even that—on the way down.

Dire Punishment for Sultan.

How would it do to punish the sultan of Bacolod, asks the Chicago Record-Herald, by making him keep bachelor's hall awhile?

Spry for Her Years.

Ohio is 100 years old. It will have to be admitted, says the Chicago Record-Herald, that she is quite "pert" for one of her age.

BAN ON SECRET WEDDINGS.

The Pastor of the "Little Church Around the Corner" Announces a New Departure.

Romance has received a deadly blow. "The little church around the corner," in New York, has turned its back on it. Hereafter lovers pursued by angry papas; overnight acquaintances smitten heavily by Cupid's darts; rough and tumble tacklers of matrimony without previous training for the ordeal; in fact, all unconventional persons, who want to have the knot tied with as little ceremony as possible, will have to hunt another Gretna Green.

Dr. George Clark Houghton, the rector, who succeeded his uncle at the Church of the Transfiguration, has laid down the law. The game is too strenuous for Dr. Houghton, and, in the language of the stage, he "cuts it out."

This is official, for he has published it in the Kalendar, the monthly paper of the church. Here is what he says:

"This autumn has brought me a great many experiences and among them a large number of weddings, which I have been obliged to decline, because I did not know the parties. It is necessary that I should know the people who come before marriage, or they must be vouched for by persons whom I know, and they must have acceptable witnesses. There is a limit to the interpretation of charity, and I limit 'secret marriages' and marriages unsupported by family recognition."

"The little church around the corner" has been famous for years as a place where any person pining for matrimony could get the knot tied without more bother than was legally necessary. A great many theatrical people resorted there for that purpose and it came to be looked upon as the especial church of the theatrical profession.

WILL SACRIFICE DESTROYER.

British Navy Trying to Break Costly Warship in Two to Detect Weakness in Construction.

Naval officials have begun experiments to discover why so many British torpedo boat destroyers are broken in two while at sea. The destroyer Wolf, launched in 1897, and costing $1,250,000, will be sacrificed in the experiments.

The destroyer was first balanced across a pile of timbers, with both ends of the vessel unsupported. It did not break in two under this strain and was next hung by the ends, leaving the center unsupported. The destroyer withstood both tests.

The experiments are expected to prove whether a destroyer's hull is so weak, as was suggested in the case of the Cobra, that the back breaks when a wave lifts the vessel amidships or a sea lifts it in such a manner that the wave is hollow beneath the middle.

The tests will be repeated, and if the Wolf remains seaworthy it will be taken out in a rough sea for further experiments. Vessels will stand by in case of accident.

WANTS KISSING STOPPED.

Virginia Legislator Proposes Law Requiring Physician's Certificate Before Osculation Is Permitted.

In the Virginia house of delegates the other day Dr. R. B. Ware, a practicing physician, introduced a bill to make promiscuous kissing a misdemeanor. It is the first measure he has presented except by request. The act reads in part as follows:

"Whereas, kissing has been decided by the medical profession to be a medium by which contagious and infectious diseases are transmitted from one person to another; therefore, be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia that it shall be unlawful for any person to kiss another unless he can prove by his family physician that he hasn't any contagious or infectious disease."

Violators of the proposed law will be fined not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each offense.

MARCONI HAS A NEW RIVAL.

Steamer Arrives at Baltimore After Receiving Messages 1,000 Miles by Muirhead System.

The steamer Vedamore, which is equipped with a wireless telegraph station, has arrived at Baltimore and reported remarkable experiments with the Muirhead system. Messages were received at a distance of 1,000 miles at sea, but owing to the restricted power of the batteries operating the station on the vessel the electrician on board was only able to transmit a message for a distance of not exceeding 300 miles. The Morse alphabet is used in transmitting the messages, and the characters are recorded on a paper ribbon the same as a stock broker's ticker.

BABY BOY WINS FORTUNE.

Senator Clark's Offer of a Million for the First Grandson Goes to Son's Wife's Baby.

A son has been born to the wife of W. A. Clark, Jr., winning the $1,000,000 gift which Senator W. A. Clark offered to his sons and daughters a year ago for the first grandson presented to him. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Morris, in New York, recently gave birth to a daughter. Senator Clark, who is in Paris, has been notified by cable of the arrival of the prize winner.

Holiday Harmony.

According to present advices there is a large crop of Christmas trees, says the Chicago Tribune, and a still larger crop of things to hang on them.

THE DAYS OF STEAM.

Not Yet Ended in Spite of the Development of Electricity.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Declares That Electric Engines Must Wait a Long Time Before Supplanting Steam Locomotives.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, millionaire, society man and railroad man, whose inventions have revolutionized railway locomotives, now takes his place as one of the reviewers of the United States. His initial article appears in the North American Review, dealing with the question of the use of electricity as a substitute for steam as motive power on the great trunk lines of the country. He declares, in substance, that a change from the present system of motive power on the trunk lines is remote.

"From the standpoint of those in charge of the railways in this country," says Mr. Vanderbilt, "there is only one object in view when a change is made in methods of operation. That object is the production of an increased net revenue."

Before any change from the present system of motive power is made, Mr. Vanderbilt declares, the result "must promise a more economical method of transportation, or such an increase in the volume of traffic as will insure an increased net revenue."

He declares the crews and motormen of electric trains should receive as high wages as the crews and engineers of steam trains, and that a second man should always be in the cab with the motorman, owing to the danger of accident to the latter.

Mr. Vanderbilt declares that power houses and substations would have to be so placed on electric roads as to decrease the fuel cost sufficiently to pay interest on the excess of capital over that required in the present system.

"The possibility of doing this," continues Mr. Vanderbilt, "depends primarily on the density of the traffic on the road. In most cases, it is an impossibility, and the further we extend the principle, and so place our plant as to decrease the fuel cost, the more difficult it becomes to find a railroad having the required traffic density."

NEW ART METHOD DECRIED.

English Critic Says That Raffaelli's Invention Is Discouraging to Genius.

The invention of Raffaelli, the French painter, for solidifying oil colors into cylindrical sticks resembling pastels, so that painters in oil may henceforth dispense with the brush and palette, has already been described. There is now open a remarkable exhibition at the Durand-Ruel gallery of 72 pictures by more than 20 artists, all painted under Raffaelli's method. Among the painters represented are: Raffaelli, Steinlen, Albert Besnard and Cheret. Raffaelli claims that Titian's longing: "Oh, that we might only paint with the colors we hold in our hands," has been realized.

The discovery does not meet with universal acceptance in London. William Quiller Orchardson, R. A., declares that this new royal road to art leads anywhere except to art.

"It appears," he says, "to be pastel painting in oil, and is practically oil crayon, but it won't do. It is a selection and mixing of colors that makes the difference between the painter of genius and the duffer, and no artist of individuality is likely to adopt it."

AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

This Animal Traveled 100 Miles to Live Up to the Tradition of Its Species.

Walter B. Post, an insurance agent of Utica, N. Y., moved to that city from Slaterville Springs, near Ithaca, recently, and among the family possessions brought to Utica was a cat. The feline did not take kindly to her new surroundings, and ten days ago disappeared. Every possible means was adopted in an effort to recover the pet, but without result. The other day a letter was received by Mr. Post from former neighbors at Slaterville Springs announcing the safe arrival of the cat at their home in that place in an emaciated condition. The distance from Utica to the place where the cat returned is over 100 miles by rail, and the manner in which it made the journey is a mystery.

BRIDE FULL OF LIQUOR.

The Novel Smuggling Device Successfully Employed on the Belgian Frontier.

French customs officials at Avennes, on the Belgian frontier, stopped a wedding party a few days ago for the customary inspection. The bride's silence and rigid attitude aroused suspicion, and on raising her veil the officer was surprised that the young woman showed no sign of resistance. He was about to pursue his inquiry when the driver of the cart whipped up and their party was soon beyond the official's jurisdiction. It was learned afterward that the "bride" was made of zinc and was filled with contraband liquor.

Next Thing in Order.

A gun that will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds a distance of 21 miles is being mounted down on the New Jersey coast. Now, exclaims the Chicago Record-Herald, for an armor that it will not pierce.

HOME BRINGS BIG PROFIT.

Lady Cheylesmore's Fine Country House in Berwick Is Greatly in Demand.

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore are now living in Lady Cheylesmore's own pretty house at North Berwick, after having let it for the whole season to American Ambassador and Mrs. Choate. Many people at London had a notion that Lady Cheylesmore had no money when, as Miss Elizabeth French, of New York, she married the present baron, but with her own money she built Cheylesmore lodge, deeming that the best investment and the one likely to bring the biggest profit in the long run. Her judgment has been vindicated, for the house has been much in demand for the North Berwick season, and could easily have been rented the whole year round.

Stocked with priceless old furniture of every known style, it contains much magnificent silver with historic associations more suited to a museum than to a private house. These, as well as the great collection of old pictures, rare engravings, prints and wood cuts which cover the tapestried walls, were all left by the late Lord Cheylesmore, who was one of the greatest connoisseurs of his day. His princely bequest to the nation will be recognized as the most valuable of recent years, but, unfortunately, the national treasure houses of England are already so overcrowded that no room can at present be found for them on the walls of the galleries, so they are stored away in special chambers and are only to be seen by applying to the curators.

BRITAIN MAY AID MARCONI.

If Present Experiments Succeed, the Company Will Get Governmental Powers.

It is expected that British governmental powers will shortly be granted to the Marconi Wireless company which will enable that concern to work independently. At the present time the official regulations prevent any commercial wireless operations within three miles of English shores. The signaling station at the Lizard, which, it is said, was acquired through Lloyd's at an annual rental of £5,000, will be used merely for experimental purposes. Before the success of Marconi in sending messages and signals from the Italian cruiser Carlo Alberto, a few months ago, the English authorities were chary about recognizing the commercial utility of the system. Since the recent triumphs, however, negotiations have been carried on in London between H. Cuthbert Hall, the manager of the wireless company, and certain post office officials, and it is thought that these will be successful. Messages have already been sent across the Atlantic, and the officials of the company are now merely waiting for Marconi's promised telegram from Cape Breton before announcing the immediate commencement of commercial operations.

HORSE-MEAT FEAST PLANNED.

Only Aged, Rheumatic Animals Are to Be Cooked for Dinner at Berlin.

Distinguished members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Berlin have been invited to a horse-meat dinner by the Fleischer Zeitung, a national organ of the German butchers, which says it desires to measure the sincerity of the society in issuing its recent appeal to the public to eat more horse meat, so as to be merciful to animals unfit for work, which will be relieved of their sufferings if the consumption of horse meat is made more popular. The Fleischer Zeitung has not yet received any acceptances to the invitation. The paper promises to put up as good a horse-meat feast as an accomplished cook can produce, but the only material must be an aged, rheumatic beast, such as the society desires to emancipate. No young colts will do.

BERNHARDT EATS OLIVES.

The French Actress Said to Indulge Between Acts to Improve Her Voice.

The secret of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's golden voice has been finally discovered. A Paris Figaro reporter met an olive vender at a Mont Marte cafe, who claimed to be the divine Sarah's regular purveyor. Taunted as a liar, he produced an autograph letter, reading thus:

> Theater Sarah Bernhardt.—
> Permit M. Poliveseller to enter
> theater every evening.
> SARAH.

The itinerant vender volunteered the information that Mme. Bernhardt buys unsalted olives nightly for her dressing-room and eats them between the acts.

Go to Halifax!

An excited Halifax paper has information of a plot on the part of Uncle Sam to annex Canada, and calls for an army of 500,000 to repel the Yankee invaders. If you doubt this, says the Chicago Tribune, you can go to Halifax—and ask the editor.

Czar Should Take Precautions.

The sultan of Turkey has sent an autograph letter to the czar asking the latter to visit him in Constantinople. If Nick goes, says the Chicago Record-Herald, he will consult his own interests by having a money pocket put in his undershirt.

To Tread Hostile Ground.

It is to be presumed, says the Chicago Tribune, that Mr. Chamberlain started for South Africa with the full permission of the life insurance companies.

FOOD TEST IS BEGUN.

Government Using Clerks as Diet Subjects to Get Results.

Greatest Care Taken to Secure Accurate Information in Regard to Effect of Food Adulterants and Preservatives.

Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief chemical expert of the department of agriculture, has begun the series of experiments into the effects of adulterated foods, with 12 clerks as subjects. A kitchen and a dining-room have been fitted up in the basement of the chemistry building for carrying on the experiments. At noon the other day each of the subjects was weighed, and then all ate their first government meal. For two weeks they will be served with plain, substantial food. At the end of that period the six who have shown the most proficiency in keeping their personal records of the experiment will be formed into the first table, at which preservatives will be fed.

After each man was weighed he was given a thermometer and told that he would be expected to take his temperature three times a day. After the first table has been served with food containing preservatives and adulterants for two weeks, the men will go back to honest food, and the other six will take their turn at the preservatives. The experiments will be continued until results are evident.

The preservatives and adulterated foods that have been stored in the larder of the experimental building have all been carefully analyzed and weighed. Strict account will be taken of the amount of food taken by each subject daily. Dr. Wiley says it is doubtful if the results of the experiment will be obtained in time for submission to congress at this session in the interest of a pure-food law.

Manufacturers of adulterated foodstuffs and makers of preservatives as well as the general public are taking great interest in the experiment, for it is the first time that such an official inquiry has been undertaken on a thoroughly scientific basis. The meat packers who use borax as a preservative are especially interested.

UNION OF EUROPE FAVORED.

Prominent Statesmen of France Say That It Is Needed to Resist the Advance of America.

Ex-Minister Bourgeois and Baron D'Estournelles, Frenchmen, are represented to be recent converts to the idea of organizing a United States of Europe as a means to enabling the old world to resist the industrial competition of America. M. Bourgeois is quoted as saying that Europe, disunited, is spending 50 per cent. of its income on its armies, and cannot hope to withstand the industrial rivalry of the United States, which spends comparatively little for this purpose. In a lecture, Baron D'Estournelles said that Europe no longer ruled the destinies of the world, and that, linked with the importance of the United States as a formidable rival, was the fact that Europe had been spurring the yellow races to rivalry, and their competition must be reckoned with. Europe must henceforth seek strength in union. Her peoples must learn to settle their differences amicably. A federated Europe was in no wise Utopian. A United States of Europe was the urgent necessity of the day.

A COSTLY PIANO.

Roxbury (Mass.) Factory Is Building an Instrument Which Is to Cost $10,000.

On the order of a Philadelphia store for a customer, believed to be Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, a Roxbury (Mass.) factory is building what will be probably the most elaborate and expensive piano constructed in this country in the last 50 years.

The price will be $10,000. The instrument is a marvelous middle-sized grand, of Louis XVI. design. The case is gilded and decorated ornately with foliage after the Watteau pattern.

Just when the piano will be ready for delivery is not known, but it is understood that when Mr. Schwab returns from his health-seeking trip abroad it will be reposing in the parlors of the wonderful new mansion he is having erected in New York city.

INDIANS USE BREAKFAST FOOD

Members of the Klamath Tribe Utilize Seeds of a Species of Water Lily.

Breakfast food unknown in the modern markets, but which has been in use by the Klamath Indians since aboriginal times, has been discovered by Frederick V. Colville, botanist of the department of agriculture, who says it is more palatable and more nutritious than many of the patent foods now in common use. The food consists of the prepared seeds of the "wocas," a large yellow water lily, which grows in the Klamath marsh on the Indian reservation of the same name in southern Oregon.

A Terrible Revenge.

The Britons whipped the Boers, but the latter are getting a terrible revenge, says the Chicago Record-Herald. They're all writing books and selling them to the English.

Race Between Geese.

At the state fair in Syracuse there was a race between two flocks of geese driven by women.

SUBMARINE BOAT TESTED.

New British Boat Proves to Be a Marvel, and Away Ahead of the Holland Type of Boats.

Submarine boat A1, the joint invention of Vickers Sons & Maxim and the English admiralty, has been tested in deep-sea experiments in the Irish sea. After several days' speed trials at Barrow docks, the vessel was towed out before daylight to about five miles from Walny island. Large casks with flags were laid down for a long course and soundings were taken for several miles in the vicinity. A heavy sea was running and there was a thick mist.

The boat was quickly submerged and traveled several miles without returning to the surface for some hours. A depth of from ten to 15 feet was obtained. Maneuvers in and out the flag marks were made, the vessel answering her rudder with great rapidity in whichever direction it was desired to go. She was brought promptly to the surface on several occasions and was submerged with equal rapidity.

The surface trials were then run, and the speed showed considerable improvement over boats of the Holland type. The naval authorities maintain the utmost reticence, making it impossible to obtain accurate details, but at large the A1 is considered a great improvement over the Holland type. It is believed that the A2, A3 and A4, which are now building, will be more formidable than any with which trials have been made by foreign powers.

The A1 returned to Barrow after dark. It is believed she will be fitted with a new petrol engine for the purpose of charging her electric batteries and propelling her to the surface with greater speed than has hitherto been obtained.

THEY SHUN KISSING.

Society of Men and Women Who Are Pledged Not to Kiss Anybody.

Some American ladies and gentlemen have conceived so strong a distaste for kissing that they have banded themselves into an association with the pleasing title of the Anti-Osculation society, says Cassel's Journal.

The members are pledged not to kiss anybody. The lady members (they are mostly ladies) must not kiss each other, or even their nearest relatives. People who are or have been much given to kissing are preferred as members—so that they can be "reformed." One of the members—a middle-aged man—claims that he has never in all his life given or received a kiss. He is naturally the pride and glory of the strange society.

It is worthy of note that the lady members are not taking precautions against nonexistent dangers; that is to say, some of them are both young and charming. It is, indeed, a question whether the fact of their being pledged against kissing would not offer a new and irresistible temptation to unscrupulous young men. One is reminded of the story of the old toper who donned the blue ribbon in order that he might be tempted with offers of drink. Certainly a cynic might suggest that some idea of this sort is at the root of the anti-kissing movement so far as girls are concerned.

AMERICAN STUDENTS ABROAD.

All the German Universities Are Thronged with Young Men from the United States.

American students are beginning to invade the smaller universities of Germany. It is not only in Berlin and Leipsic and Munich that they are at work. Latterly the small town of Wurzburg in Bavaria has received a considerable consignment of students from the states, where they are engaged in studying chemistry and various branches of philosophy, chiefly mental. Marburg is another small university near the Rhine. Here it is not philosophy, but theology, which attracts American students. They work in Marburg before coming along to Berlin to hear the great liberal theologian, Prof. Adolf Harnack. Another university which was not visited by Americans in any number until this year is Giessen, near Frankfort. As in Marburg, so there, the students go for theology. The number attending classes in Berlin and Leipsic increases from year to year. In Berlin American students are in all departments, but chiefly in philosophy, theology and philology.

WEDS IN BLAZE OF GEMS.

London Bride at a Fashionable Wedding Has a Diamond-Studded Dress.

Weddings nowadays are not what they were a few years ago when the bride seldom wore anything in the way of jewels. At a fashionable wedding in London the other day the bride's dress was entirely veiled with rare old lace, and as she walked up the long pathway to the door the dim afternoon light turned the front of her dress into a perfect blaze of diamonds.

In the lace at her neck was an enormous diamond spray. Her necklace and the pendants and brooches on her corsage were of unusual brilliance, while her chaplet of orange flowers was fastened with a diamond and ruby brooch.

New Discovery of Diamonds.

A diamond discovery which is probably the most important since that at Kimberley has been made at Elausfontein. Seven diamonds were found there in three shallow holes.

DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs. Also Rheumatism, Back ache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations **Free.**

"Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure is the cause of my being alive to-day. I had suffered greatly of kidney disease for years and reduced in weight to 120 pounds. I now weigh 165 pounds.
W. H. McGUGIN, Olive Furnace, O."

Druggists. 50c., $1. Ask for Cook Book—**Free.**

ST. VITUS' DANCE Sure Cure. Circular, Dr Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y

STRONG AGAIN.

You who once possessed sturdy physiques and steady nerves, but now have insufficient physical force to properly attend to ordinary duties; you who have a sense of "all-goneness" after the slightest exertion; you who are dull, languid and old in spirits at an age when you should be full of physical fire; you who may feel that your life is not worth the struggle—there is a scientific means of redeeming all the precious powers which seem to be entirely lost.

Sex-ine Pills

Have cured thousands such as you. Don't experiment with your health or money. We will take the risk. If six boxes do not cure you, your money is returned. For years we have been curing men on these satisfactory terms.

$1.00 per box, 6 for $5.00 mailed in plain package. Book free. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa. 51

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Emporium School District for the Year Ending June 4, 1902.

F. P. RENTZ, Treasurer, in account with Emporium Borough School Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at last Audit	$ 498 84
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax of 1898	51 70
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax of 1900	433 36
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax of 1901	2692 86
From State appropriation	2,165 47
From Sundries for tuition	93 00
From C. P. Bastian for books	75
From loan from First National Bank of Emporium $300,00 – less discount $5.10	294 90
Total receipts	$ 6,230 88

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Teachers salaries and Institute	4,333 76
Paid for books, stationery and printing	1,045 53
Paid for freight, drayage, etc	28 32
Paid for Commencement expenses	35 00
Paid F. P. Rentz, salary as treasurer	25 00
Paid N. J. Barner, salary as Sec'y	25 00
Paid First Nat. Bank on note	100 00
Paid First Nat. Bank dis'ct on renewal	3 40
Paid First Nat. Bank bal. on note	200 00
Total expenditures	$5,856 01
Cash in hands of treasurer	374 87
	$6,230 88

ASSETS.

Cash in hands of treasurer	$ 374 87
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. 1900 tax	36 58
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. 1901 tax	753 25
Total assets	$ 1,164 70

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding order No. 163	35 03

F. P. RENTZ, Treasurer, in account with Emporium Borough School Building Fund.

RECEIPTS.

From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1900 tax	$ 57 82
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1901 tax	385 77
From Shippen township for seats	5 00
Total receipts	$ 448 59

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for Janitors services	$ 465 00
Paid for insurance	28 00
Paid for gas	302 49
Paid for sundry supplies and repairs	103 51
Paid for painting and repairing to C. A. Van Lew	148 00
Paid for State tax to C. H. Jessop	54 16
Total expenditures	$ 1,101 10
Due Treasurer F. P. Rentz last audit	1,834 55
	$ 2,935 65
Balance due Treasurer	2,487 06

ASSETS.

Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. for 1900 tax	$21 02
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. for 1901 tax	133 11
Total assets	$ 154 13

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Treasurer	$ 2,487 06

F. P. RENTZ, Treasurer, in account with Emporium Borough School Bond Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in Treasury last audit	$1,281 78
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1898 tax	118 46
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1899 tax	125 63
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1900 tax	135 21
From C. H. Jessop, Coll. on 1901 tax	983 51
Total receipts	$2,644 02

EXPENDIEURES.

Paid 22 coupons No. 16 on Bonds Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100—$2,50	$55 00
Paid 47 coupons on Bonds Nos. 48.49, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100—$2.50	117 50
Paid coupons on Bonds Nos. 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 60, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100—$2.50,	105 00
Total expenditures,	$ 277 50
Cash in Treasury	2,366 52
	2,644 02

ASSETTS.

Cash in Treasury	$2,366 52
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. 1901 tax	335 88
Total assets	$2,702 40

LIABILITIES.

Following outstanding coupons:

Coupon No. 15, on Bond 51,	$2 50
Coupons No. 16 on Bonds Nos. 64, 72	5 00
Coupons No. 17 on Bonds Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 58,	15 00
Coupons, No. 18 on Bond Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83	27 50
Outstanding Bonds	5,300 00
Total Liabilities,	$5,350 00

We, the undersigned Auditors, of Emporium Borough, certify that we have examined and audited the accounts of F. P. Rentz, Treasurer, in account with Emporium Borough School Fund, Building Fund and Bond Fund, and found the same as stated above.

A. C. BLUM,
A. F. ANDREWS,
E. D. WHITE,
Auditors.

Emporium, Pa., Aug. 4, 1902.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Emporium, Pa., Dec. 7th, 1902.

THE annual meeting of the stock-holders for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 13, 1903, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon.

T. B. LLOYD, Cashier.

HOW BABOUSHKA FOUND THE CHRIST CHILD

By...
JEANNETTE H. WALWORTH

Copyright, 1902,
By Jeannette H. Walworth

NIGHT was falling fast, and the snow was piled high against the outer walls of the hovel where a poor moujik (peasant) named Katoma lay dying in a little village in faraway Russia.

Katoma knew that he was going to die. It was Christmas eve, but there was no gladness in the season for him. His wife, whom he had loved very dearly, was already gone. For three consecutive years now his crops had failed. A few weeks before the wolves had devoured his last cow. If he had been entirely alone in the world he would have said to death, "Come; thou art welcome!"

But there was one other, his boy Ossip. The idea of death became terrible when he thought of leaving his boy all alone with not a copeck to bless himself with.

When I tell you that it takes 100 copecks to make a ruble and that a ruble is less than 60 cents, you will understand how dreadfully poor Katoma was.

He could not die peacefully for thinking of Ossip's future. His dim eyes turned fondly toward the pillow by his side, which the boy's thick black hair almost covered. Ossip lay motionless in sleep. The sick man put one feeble hand upon his boy's smooth forehead and silently commended him to heaven's care.

The house was very still. The hour was late. Ossip's healthy, regular breathing was the only audible sound. If only kind heaven would raise up one friend for his boy out of the millions of good people this big world swarmed with, Katoma felt that he should not mind how soon he was laid away under the frozen sods.

While his hand rested on Ossip's head and his heart was filled with these anxious thoughts the door of the hovel opened softly. The moujik turned wondering eyes in that direction, and there, coming noiselessly toward him across the beaten earthen floor, was a tall woman with soft brown eyes full of pitying tenderness.

She came close to the bed, on Ossip's side of it, and, looking down upon the sleeping child, she muttered:

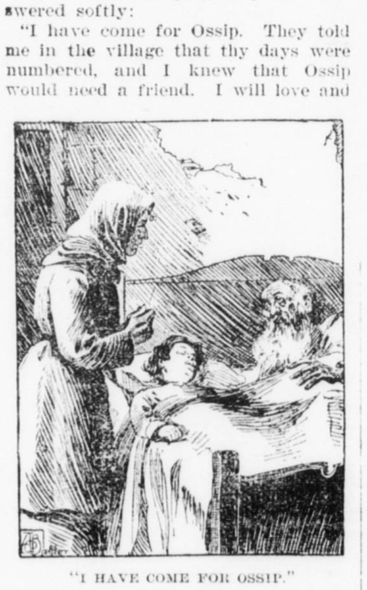
"Perhaps this is the one at last."

Katoma looked at her anxiously.

"Whence came you, good mother, and what seek you?"

Across the sleeping boy she answered softly:

"I have come for Ossip. They told me in the village that thy days were numbered, and I knew that Ossip would need a friend. I will love and care for him as though he were my very own. I am called Baboushka, and I keep my promises."



"I HAVE COME FOR OSSIP."

Then Katoma, the moujik, died happy, for he knew that Baboushka was a friend to all little children, and when she gathered Ossip close into her motherly arms when the end came the child ceased weeping for his dead father.

When Baboushka and Ossip were well on their way to the old woman's home, in the next village, they heard a pitiful sound of weeping somewhere on the tree shadowed side of the road.

The old woman stopped at the sound.

"We will go and see who is in trouble, Ossip. Our eyes and ears should always be kept well opened so that no sign of distress may escape us."

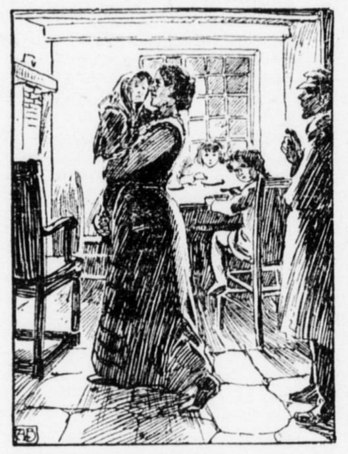
Guided by the sound, they came to a stone where, wailing and shivering in the darkness of the winter night, they found a little girl scarcely as large as Ossip, who was not at all well grown for his eight years.

Baboushka knelt down by the child and, gathering her cold little feet into a warm clasp, muttered:

"Perhaps this is the child."

Then she said aloud, "What is thy name, little one, and what doest thou here alone in the bitter nighttime?"

At which the child's tears flowed afresh, and between her sobs she told the kind, soft eyed woman how she had been traveling with a great company of men and women who were leaving their own village to seek a better land across the seas—our own blessed America, I make no doubt—and how, when they had encamped for the night, her aunt, who was the only relative she had in the world, had sent her into the woods to gather fagots to put under their soup kettle, and how she had wandered so far that she had not been able to find her way back to the camp, and how she feared the wolves would devour her before any one should come to look for her. Then she told Baboushka that her name was Vasalissa.



SHE TOOK THE CRIPPLED BOY IN HER ARMS

Baboushka clasped the little wanderer to her great motherly heart.

"That, indeed, the wolves shall not, my dear little Vasalissa. I cannot give thee back to thy aunt, for I know no better than thou dost where this great company of men and women may be camping for the night. But thou shalt go home with Ossip and me. Thou shalt share our fire and our porridge, and all that is mine thou shalt share with Ossip. I can keep the wolves of hunger and cold away, and if thy aunt comes to claim thee she shall find thee rosy and happy."

Then Vasalissa quickly dried her tears, and with her hand clasped in Baboushka's she trudged cheerfully forward until they came to a tiny little cottage set back from the road a short distance. In its one window a lamp was burning brightly.

The window and the lamp belonged to Baboushka's cottage. She pushed its unlocked door open, and the children entered with her into a clean swept, well warmed room.

A large chair was drawn close up to the hearth. As Baboushka entered she glanced eagerly at this chair, and again she muttered under her breath:

"I had hoped he might have come while I was out."

"Good mother," Ossip asked, "why do you leave a lighted lamp in the window when you go away?"

"So that," she answered, "should any one go astray in the cold and the dark he might find his way to my poor cottage. And now let us see if the bean broth has kept warm all this time. I made it before I left home in the early morning hours so that if any wanderers found their way hither they might not leave my roof hungered."

The bean broth had kept warm. She bade Ossip throw a few more fagots under the pot and set Vasalissa on a stool in the warmest nook. Then she brought three bowls, filled them with the bean broth and put them on the table. Over them she asked a blessing.

Before her own wooden spoon had made two journeys from bowl to lip she heard a timid knock at the door. She ran quickly to answer it. A tall, pale lad stood outside. In his arms he carried a small mite of a boy, about whose shoulders was wrapped a worn and soiled woman's shawl.

The tall, pale lad looked into the fire lighted room with longing eyes. His teeth chattered with the cold as he asked: "Good mother, may we ask shelter for the night? The cold bites bitter hard, and my little brother Petrusha is but a sickly cripple."

Then Baboushka opened wide her door with an eager hand and fast beating heart. Perhaps, at last, this was the child. What she said aloud was:

"That indeed thou mayest. But why art thou abroad on such a bitter night with the little one?"

She took the crippled boy in her strong, loving arms and carried him straight to the great chair in the chimney corner. She rapped her own best shawl about him and chafed his small, withered feet until they glowed with warmth. The tall, pale lad looked on gratefully.

"I am seeking an asylum for the little one," he said. "I have to work hard to keep him and myself from want. A rich merchant has promised me work, but he says I must not bring Petrusha. That he would take too much of my time."

"And where seek you an asylum for him?"

Baboushka looked pitifully at the small, sad face of the cripple. The tall brother answered sadly:

"Alas, that I know not yet. I was seeking the nearest town to ask counsel of the priest."

Baboushka laid a kind hand on the boy's arm.

"Put care away from thy young heart. Thou hast found an asylum for thy crippled brother. He shall travel no farther on the frozen roads. He shall be my own little Petrusha. I have a tiny truckle bed into which he will fit to a nicety. Such as I have, dear child, I make thee welcome to in the Christ Child's name."

The night was but very little older when the three children, Ossip, Vasalissa and Petrusha, fed, warmed and comforted, were sleeping the care free sleep of innocent childhood.

Only the tall lad and Baboushka sat by the fireside, because there was no bed left for them.

"Tell me, good mother," the boy said, looking straight into her kind eyes, "why are you so good to all children? Your fame has gone abroad."

Baboushka did not answer him at once. When she did, her voice sounded as sweet and solemn as church chimes at vesper time.

"Yes, I will tell you, my son, for you are nearing your own years of responsibility, and it will be well for you to learn in good time the solemn lesson that an opportunity once lost is lost forever.

"Many years ago I was setting my house in order when three men stopped at my door with a great piece of news.

"'We have seen a radiant star in the east,' they said, 'and we know that the Christ Child must be come. Leave thy labor. Come with us to find him and to do him honor.'

"But I sent them away with words of foolish impatience. 'Seest thou not that I am setting my house in order? Go thou to where the star beckons thee, and I will follow at some more convenient time. I can see its light without thy help.'

"So they went their way and left me to go mine. But when the time came that I found it convenient to follow the star clouds obscured the heavens, and there was no star to be seen, and so I knew not how to seek the Christ Child.

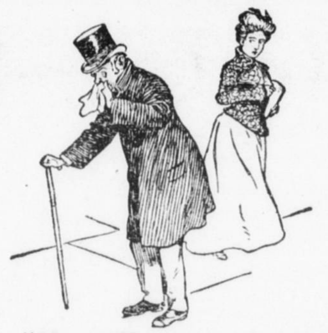
"I have been seeking him ever since, up and down in the land. Whenever, wherever I see a little child I think perhaps I have found the One I seek, and my heart yearns over him. But not yet have I found the Christ Child, whose face must shine with the radiance of the star I lost."

With tears of sorrow wetting her eyelashes Baboushka fell asleep in her chair. She had filled all of her beds with cold and friendless children.

And as she slept a tender hand seemed to dry her tears and a loving voice to whisper in her ears:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones ye have done it unto me. They were homeless, and ye took them in. They were hungry, and you have fed them. They were cold, and you have warmed them. The Christ Child is in thy own heart."

And on that glad Christmas morning Baboushka awoke with a great peace in her soul, for she knew that she had found him she had been seeking far and wide.



Facts about Medicine.

"If your Vinol is such wonderful stuff, what's the need of harping about it so much in the paper? There are twenty medicines advertised in every sheet, and I don't believe what they say about any of them." Such was a remark heard in the store.

We answer: We advertise Vinol because we have found it a good thing for cough, lung troubles, insomnia, weak women and children, old people and run-down folks.

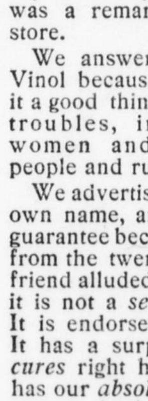
We advertise Vinol under our own name, and with our own guarantee because it is different from the twenty medicines our friend alluded to. For instance, it is not a *secret* preparation. It is endorsed by physicians. It has a surprising *record of cures* right here in town. It has our *absolute guarantee* of money back if you are not helped.

We advertise Vinol to increase its usefulness.

It's pleasant to take.

L. TAGGART,
DRUGGIST.

Mail Orders Supplied $1 per Bottle Express Paid.



In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Standard Oil Co.

Foley's Kidney Cure makes kidneys and bladder right.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
396-408 Main Street,

GRAND OPENING

Holiday Goods

From now on the great store will have more than its usual interest to our out of town patrons. Every department has taken on a holiday appearance, and all the new and beautiful gifts have been brought out for your inspection.

Toys and Dolls.

There's a world of toys and dolls for the little ones. We have a lot of 350 imported sample dolls, no two alike, and ranging in price from 25c to $25.00.

The toys and games are more pleasing and interesting than ever. Everything from a whistle to an automobile or a train of cars.

The Restaurant.

Our restaurant on the fourth floor, removed from the bustle of business, is a delightful place where one may relieve the tedium of shopping. A light lunch or a full meal. Excellent service and moderate prices.

Get acquainted with Our Mail Order Department.

Adam,
Meldrum &
Anderson Co.
The American Block,
BUFFALO, N. Y

Our New Goods.

Have arrived and we are ready for the Summer campaign.

During the past few months we have almost entirely closed out all left-over stock, therefore start in with an

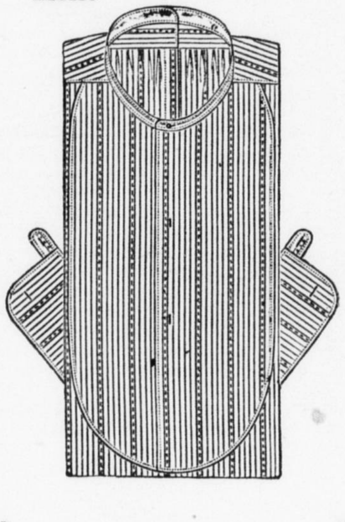
Entirely New Stock.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, (Stylish make.)
ELEGANT LINE of FURNISHINGS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, &c.

We are agents for the LION Brand Shirts and have recently received a very fine assortment of these celebrated

$1.00 SHIRTS

"LION BRAND" TRADE MARK



They Are Beautie

We continue to keep the.

MAC HURDLE DRESS SHIRTS.

We want every citizen of this county to call and inspect our present stock, feeling assured that you will be pleased.

R. SEGER & SON,
Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa

$10,000 Bankrupt Sale of Furniture

We secured under most favorable conditions, the entire stock of

The Mankey Mfg. Company,

AT BANKRUPT SALE.

This purchase, a very fortunate and opportune one—brought to us about $10,000 worth of bed room suites, dressers, washstands and sideboards, bright and new, direct from the factory, which we will dispose of at virtually next-to-nothing prices. Now we are ready for this great sale, the most important furniture event ever offered you. A sale that will make new history in our business. High class, up-to-date, thoroughly reliable furniture at much less than cost of manufacture. We want you to come to this sale, to see and compare the furniture with that you can buy elsewhere at even double our prices. We will leave it to you then, as judge to say where the greatest values can be had. It is only through a purchase of this kind, that these stupendous bargains are made possible—a chance that comes your way but seldom. This will be a quick decided event, the stock must be cleared out at once, as we have no room for storage purposes. If you have any particular fancy about style, wood or pattern, you had better come early or the very thing you want may be gone. Judges of furniture making and exceptional values are especially requested to inspect these goods, and examine every detail of quality, workmanship and durability. Owing to limitation of space, we cannot give details of this irresistable sale.

We cordially invite correspondence from prospective buyers who cannot visit us in person.

G. J. LaBAR'S

OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE,

EMPORIUM, PA.